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REBELS ROUTED AS BRAZILIANS WIN SAO PAULO

Royal Troops Occupy City Signaling Defeat of the Revolution

ALL AMERICANS REPORTED SAFE

State Department's Advices Are Based on Dispatches From British Admiral

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)—Withdrawal of the revolutionary forces from Sao Paulo and the occupation of that city by Brazilian Government forces was announced today in advices received by the State Department.

The department's advices were based upon dispatches from the admiral commanding the British naval forces, which said all Americans in Sao Paulo were found to be safe when the city was taken over by the Government forces.

SANTOS, Brazil, July 28 (AP)—Whistles were blowing in Santos this morning in celebration of rumors that the revolutionaries had abandoned Sao Paulo during the night, the Government taking over the city.

BUENOS AIRES, July 28 (AP)—The heaviest fighting since the rebellion broke out 23 days ago in Brazil was reported to have occurred yesterday in the city of Sao Paulo, especially on the south, where the federal forces have been well within the city limits for some days.

The Federals were reported to have bombarded with heavy artillery, whereupon the rebels were said to have delivered a strong attack, driving back the federals at some points.

RIO JANEIRO, July 28 (AP)—The War Office statement issued yesterday morning, dealing with the operations against the rebel elements in Sao Paulo, said:

"Revolutionary troops continue their progress. They have broken the resistance of the rebels on all sides and also have captured houses in which rebels were fighting. They have made numerous prisoners, owing to the use of tanks in the sector."

Britain Sends Warship

By Cable from Monitor Bureau LONDON, July 28—A British warship has been sent to Sao Paulo to protect British subjects there, and it is necessary to take them on board, it was announced in the House of Lords this afternoon.

UTAH EXPERIENCES FIRST DECREASE IN GASOLINE PRICES

SALT LAKE CITY, July 28 (Special)—Principal distributing companies today dropped the price of gasoline 1 cent a gallon, effective in Utah and Idaho. The companies now are selling at 23 cents tank wagon and 25 cents at filling stations. Overproduction of crude oil, and large gasoline stocks is ascribed locally as the cause of the decline.

The price in Utah includes the first cents retail tax. This is the first cut in gasoline here since the sharp advance last winter.

Price Drops Fargo

FARGO, N. D., July 26 (Special)—Gasoline dropped from 20.8 to 19.3 cents at all Fargo filling stations yesterday, following a 1.5 cents cut by the Texas Company to meet Moorehead, Minn.

Prices of 19.3 set earlier this week. Standard Oil and independent firms followed. Others declared no local action to equalize prices between the twin cities. Fargo Gas coating dealers 1 cent higher because of the gasoline tax.

ENGINE OPERATIVES HEARING POSTPONED

CHICAGO, July 28 (AP)—The United States Railroad Labor Board postponed the hearing on the controversy between engine operators and the western carriers.

The postponement came up on the initiative of the board in order to allow the carriers sufficient time to prepare statistics and historical data on the questions involved in the controversy.

There was no representative of the labor brotherhoods involved before the board today.

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Governor Favors Child Labor Ban

By a Staff Correspondent

San Francisco, Calif., July 28.

FRIEND W. RICHARDSON, Governor of California, urges prompt ratification of the proposed federal amendment prohibiting child labor in the United States. In a formal statement the Governor pledges his influence to obtain prompt passage of the amendment by the 1925 state Legislature. His action fortifies semi-in California favoring the amendment. The clubmen of California are backing it as a unit.

Governor Richardson's statement in part follows:

"It is of vital importance that this humane measure should be ratified by the State of California. While California has ample laws to protect children, I will use every endeavor to obtain the election of men to the Legislature who will ratify this progressive and humane piece of legislation."

LIQUOR ISSUE TO INFLUENCE MISSOURI VOTE

Candidacy of Judge Priest, Opponent of Prohibition, May Line Up Forces

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 28 (Special)

Likelihood that the Missouri governorship fight in November will be fought out on the wet and dry issue, in the event Judge Henry S. Priest of St. Louis receives the Democratic nomination at the state primaries.

Aug. 5 has stimulated interest in the closing days of the primary campaign. Judge Priest, formerly on the federal bench, is president of the federal bench, is president of the Missouri branch of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, Inc., and also chairman of its executive committee. He was the speaker who brought the action by the wets at the recent hearing in Congress on a flood of bills seeking modification of prohibition.

Andrew B. Dougherty, Michigan Attorney-General, a ruling for Mr. Deland, said in part:

"It was possible to squelch the modification of amendment on a technicality. It was entirely ethical and proper for the Anti-Saloon League to take that course. We shall fight the wets all along the line; this is the beginning."

The wets petitioned for exclusion of the amendment through R. N. Holgate of Lansing, state superintendent, arguing it was an attempt to amend a section of the state constitution that did not exist.

The Wardell amendment describes itself as an effort to amend section 11-A of the prohibition Amendment to the state constitution, but fails to quote the section to which it refers.

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From an unusual start, less than two months ago, the Priest campaign has steadily, though quietly, advanced. Since the primaries are so near, no organized fight against his candidacy is expected unless he wins the nomination. In that event lines undoubtedly will be drawn in a battle that will divide the strength of the country Democrats, who are a powerful element in Missouri politics, aided, of course, by the Republican organization.

A few months ago there was no wet and dry question. Democrats generally conceded that George H. Moore of St. Louis, lawyer and former collector of internal revenue, was damp enough to suit the city wets and yet not offensive to the city of country drys. The Republicans, however, thought Mr. Hiriam Lloyd, present Lieutenant-Governor, were other candidates who were definitely dry; but the issue was not being discussed. Taxation and roads seemed paramount questions.

Politicians were amazed at reports circulated shortly before last filing day, which was June 6, that Judge Priest would enter the Democratic race for Governor. But Judge Priest did file for the nomination and immediately began a vigorous campaign.

In his platform he said he believed in fundamental Jeffersonianism; did not believe in the centralization of power at Washington, in sumptuary legislation of any kind; that he was opposed to any secret organization that set itself up as a bar against any man's religion or race affecting his position as a citizen. In brief, he was opposed to prohibition and to the Ku Klux Klan. He advanced many other views, but all of these were definitely dry.

The was nothing at the outset to suggest that he would be a formidable candidate. The first judgment of the politicians was that Judge Priest would take city votes from Mr. Moore. The forecasters rather agreed that Moore had stood a good chance of nomination with Dr. Arthur W. Nelson of Bunceton close behind. Two other candidates, William R. Painter, former Lieutenant-Governor, and Floyd Jacobs, a Kansas City lawyer, were among the contestants. Mr. Painter remained, however.

Then the prophets said that Dr. Nelson would win. Almost immediately it was said that Mr. Jacobs had, by reason of an intense personal campaign, cut heavily into the Nelson vote. Thus it would appear that a candidate who was not in the running at the beginning of the campaign has become a serious contender, however.

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

MICHIGAN WETS FOILED IN PLAN TO WIN BALLOT

Secretary of State Declines to Place Amendment Before Voters

DETROIT, Mich., July 28 (Special)—One of the hardest blows the wets have received in their national campaign to modify prohibition is the decision of Charles J. Deland, Secretary of State, not to place the Wardell Beer and Light Wines Amendment on the state ballot Sept. 9.

Eyes of the liquor element throughout the United States are turned on the Michigan wets' efforts, staged this year to reap supposed advantage from the large presidential vote. It will be four years before the wets have a like opportunity and enforcement of the wet and dry enforcement being launched here will do much to pull the coils off the fires of the wets, says F. P. Lechler, Detroit district superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League.

Declaration that he will carry the case to the United States Supreme Court was made by Robert D. Wardell, state director of the Michigan Division of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, who was chief promoter of the modification amendment. Defending the coup of the Anti-Saloon League, which blocked the wets' referendum, Mr. Lechler said:

"It is of vital importance that this humane measure should be ratified by the State of California. While California has ample laws to protect children, I will use every endeavor to obtain the election of men to the Legislature who will ratify this progressive and humane piece of legislation."

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(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Three of the "Big Five" at the London Conference



Ramsay MacDonald, respectively Prime Ministers of Belgium, France and in the foreground, reading from left to right: Georges Theunis, Edward Herriot.

AMERICANS OFFER NEW ALLIED PLAN

Both French and British Hope It Will Break the Present Deadlock

GERMAN DELEGATES ARE TO BE INVITED

Three Prime Ministers Confer Together on the Spithead Outing

REPARATION MEMBERS TO ATTEND PARLEY

Belief Expressed That Bankers' Objections Will Be Met

LONDON, July 28 (AP)—New American proposals which both French and the British hope will break the deadlock in the inter-allied conference on the subject of security for the loan to Germany provided for in the Dawes report were made this morning during a meeting of the experts of the conference.

It is stated that the broad basis of the proposed settlement is a combination of the report which the experts have already made with the proposal of Georges Theunis, Prime Minister of Belgium, for calling in the members of the original Dawes Committee before any action can be taken either in declaring Germany in default or in applying the sanctions for such default.

In conference circles, the belief is expressed that by this compromise the bankers will be willing to withdraw their objections to the guarantees for the German loan and at the same time France's theoretical right to separate action can be maintained in order to save Premier Herriot of France from political disaster.

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, July 28—The atmosphere of renewed confidence which began to manifest itself at the end of last week in the outcome of the London conference was still noticeable this afternoon when the plenary session met to consider the question of inviting the Germans to participate in future discussions. Although the official communiqué is not to be issued till late this evening, it is understood that the jurists' report on conditions under which Germany can participate in the conference has laid down that while the conference is the proper body to deal with certain aspects of the Dawes report, the Reparation Commission should deal with others.

This was gone into by Ramsay MacDonald, Edward Herriot, and Georges Theunis, the three prime ministers, on their way back from the Spithead naval review on Saturday, and the upshot was that the conference may be expected to invite the Germans to come at an early date, as well as the Germans, who if all goes well in the plenary session should be here on Wednesday evening to discuss the application of the Dawes report as such time as might be necessary.

The communication delivered to the Persian Foreign Minister on Saturday indicated that the United States expected the Teheran Government to meet the expense of sending an American war vessel to bring home the body of Mr. Imrie and to furnish military guards for the American legation and consulate for such time as might be necessary.

In conclusion the American communication said that the Washington Government "cannot overemphasize the seriousness of the view which is taken of the present situation."

A flat statement was made that continuation of American diplomatic and consular representation in Persia "will be dependent upon the action which the Persian Government may take in this case to vindicate the fundamentals of international law."

The latter have let it be known that they intend to try to have a definite term put to the military occupation of the Ruhr Valley—a matter which hitherto has been discreetly left alone by conference as lying outside the Dawes plan.

It has been mentioned unofficially, however, and is now being made that the basis of a new attempt to solve the loan question. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands, however, from a high British source that the assumption is premature. Questions concerning the economic evacuation of German territory however will in the meanwhile give plenty of scope for the discussion between the Allies and Germany.

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Immediately after learning of the communication, Mr. Imrie, who had been killed and his attendant Melvin Seymour, seriously injured, Your Excellency's Government was advised, through its representative in Washington and through the American Legation in Teheran, that the killing of Mr. Imrie was committed by the British. It was decided to break off relations with the British Legation and to recall Mr. Herriot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, to Paris.

Mr. Herriot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, has informed, even has been received from Rome by the Italian delegation to support the proposition that the military occupation of the Ruhr should cease within six months of the Dawes plan being put into operation. The rest of the bargain would be that if France evacuated the Ruhr Valley and agreed for the future not to take separate action against Germany, the allied governments should guarantee the loan.

The French for their part would ask for a commercial treaty with Germany covering the needs of industry, especially as regard coke. It must be added, however, that the guarantees would not be given until the American Legation, accompanied by an American Consul, was established in Teheran. The American Legation would be responsible for making arrangements for the safety of the American Legation, and the American Legation would be responsible for the safety of the American Legation.

The facts of the case appear sufficiently established in so far as all essential elements are concerned. The American Consul representative in Teheran, accompanied by an American Legation, would be responsible for the safety of the American Legation, and the American Legation would be responsible for the safety of

STATE TO STUDY RURAL SCHOOL TRANSPORTATION

Committee Appointed by Department of Education to Survey Problem.

Transportation of pupils in rural districts to and from school will be made a subject of special study in Massachusetts next year. A committee of superintendents has been appointed by the Massachusetts State Department of Education to investigate and report on the matter at the annual meeting of superintendents at Framingham next spring as follows:

Charles W. Stacey of the Webster-Dudley Union; Clarence C. Ferguson of Milford-Oxford Union; Albert S. Cole of Grafton and Burr F. Jones, supervisor of elementary education, representing the state department.

No careful study for the country at large has yet been made of the best, cheapest, and safest methods of transporting children to and from school. It is almost impossible to carry out such a study at present because records have not been kept, nor costs computed; nor methods carefully compared, even though pupil transportation has been going on for the past 50 years, and 41 states spent over \$22,000,000 of dollars for that purpose in 1922.

Rural superintendents, county boards of education, district trustees and rural teachers are therefore asked by the United States Bureau of Education to make a special effort during the school year 1924-1925 to keep complete records on pupil transportation.

Expenditures Increase

Since 1889 the expenditure of public funds for transportation of school children has been authorized by law in Massachusetts. In 1889 a total of

FITCHBURG COUNCIL TO HEAR BUS PLANS

In Granting Licenses, Mayor Favors Traction Companies

FITCHBURG, Mass., July 28 (Special)—Representatives of the motor-bus lines and the street railway companies will be invited to appear before the Fitchburg city council at a special meeting to be called some time during the first week in August, at which the question of bus-line licenses in Fitchburg will be threshed out, according to Harry E. Sturtevant, president of the city council. Mr. Sturtevant says that a letter has been sent to the Worcester Consolidated Street Railway Company asking them to confer with the Fitchburg city council in regard to the operation of a bus line between Worcester and Fitchburg.

Mr. Sturtevant says that he believes the street railway companies should be given the first chance at operating bus lines, because they pay large sums in taxes to the cities through which they operate while privately operated bus lines pay very little in taxes. It is pointed out that the street railway companies are in a position to give more regular bus service than private individuals, and that there are efforts to seize control through the Public Utilities Commission, while the privately operated bus lines are not.

A large number of petitions for permits to run bus lines have been filed by private individuals recently, and these have been the cause of a lively debate in the city council, which Mr. Sturtevant intimates is likely to be resumed at the special meeting next week.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public illustrated lecture, "A Walk in Dickens Land," by F. W. Hersey. New Lecture Hall, Harvard University. Boston Public Library: Exhibition of rare documents, famous in American history.

Theaters
Keith—Vaudville, 2. 8.
Tremont—"The Dream Girl," 8. 10.
Wilbur—"Marjorie," 8.
Shubert—"Marjorie," 8.
Photoplays
Foxway—"Wanderer of the Wasteland," Tremont Temple—Abraham Lincoln, 8. 20.

TOMORROW'S EVENTS

Free public illustrated lecture on "Vocational Agricultural Education" by Rufus W. Stimson, Emerson D. Harward.

Free public organ recital by Prof. John P. Marshall, head of the Department of Music, Boston University, First Church, Berkeley and Marlborough streets.

Kwanza Club of Boston: Luncheon, Boston City Club, 12:30.

Program Features FOR TOMORROW

TUESDAY, July 29

WXAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, 9:30 a. m.—WNAC dinner dance.

Shepard's Men's Store: "More About Fireless Cookers and Recipes"; Wardrobes for Late Vacationers can't Sleep.

12:05 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

1:20 p. m.—Selections on reproducing piano.

12:30 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

1:15 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

2:30 p. m.—Incidental music.

3:30 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

3:45 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra.

4:15 p. m.—Talk, "The Possibilities of Natural Gas Everywhere," Fred W. Janvier.

8:10 p. m.—Boston American Orchestra.

9:15 p. m.—Dinner dance.

Shepard Colonial Orchestra, Perley Broad, director.

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New Hampshire and Sunapee Forest Lovers to Gather at Howard Coonley's Estate

Forest Protection Society Plans to Preserve Water Power, Timber and Garden Spots—Owns 945 Acres Near Mt. Sunapee

Nearly 200 members of the Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, Sunapee Branch, comprising natives of that locality and summer residents, will gather at the summer estate of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Coonley on the shores of Lake Sunapee N. H., Tuesday afternoon for consideration of problems involved in expansion of their efforts to obtain additional lands and similar subjects. Mr. Coonley, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, though not an officer in the society, is president of the Lake Sunapee Protective Association, which works along the same lines as the society and is more or less closely allied with it.

Several such organizations are scattered throughout New Hampshire, having as prime objects the preservation of the beauty of garden spots of that state, and the preservation of the water power and lumber growth for the whole country. It is the goal of the organization and its subsidiaries, as well as for similar but not affiliated associations, to keep up the interest of the public in nature, more especially the natives and summer residents who are regularly found in those parts. The economic advantages of such interest alone make the plan worth while, in opinion of its staunch supporters. It is the aim of the organizations to arouse sufficient interest in the move to induce investments in the beauties of New Hampshire.

The Society for Protection of New Hampshire Forests, is supported almost entirely by voluntary donations, with which land is purchased whenever feasible, frequently as low as \$2 an acre. It has acquired during recent years, a total of 945 acres of land in the vicinity of Mt. Sunapee. The latest purchase was a plot of 217 acres, extending from the summit of the mountain about half way down on the west side.

Herbert Welsh, president of the Sunapee Branch of the society, is one of the most enthusiastic supporters of the movement. He spends every summer in that district and invariably walks from Philadelphia to Lake Sunapee every spring and returns by foot every fall, choosing as much as possible, the "back ways" with as many forest trails as is possible. He has been particularly interested in the native American Indians, and has done much research work in the middle west.

The parent or main organization of which the Sunapee branch is a subsidiary is headed by Allen Hollis of Concord, N. H. He is a former director of the Boston & Maine Railroad and is the New Hampshire representative of the Federal Reserve Bank system.

Mr. Coonley's estate itself is a most desirable place for recreation and change from routine city work. It is on a point of land opposite Hoo Nip Point, which is on Lake Sunapee. There are about 45 acres in the estate, which was originally the old Colgate estate. Since acquired

GRAFTON (VT.) WOMAN FILES NOMINATION

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., July 28 (Special)—Nomination papers have been filed by Mrs. Ada E. Barlow of Grafton for Representative on the Republican ticket. She is the first woman ever to file nomination papers for Representative from that town. Mrs. Barlow has been president of the Grafton Community Club for the last five years and is one of the directors of the Grafton Light & Power Company.

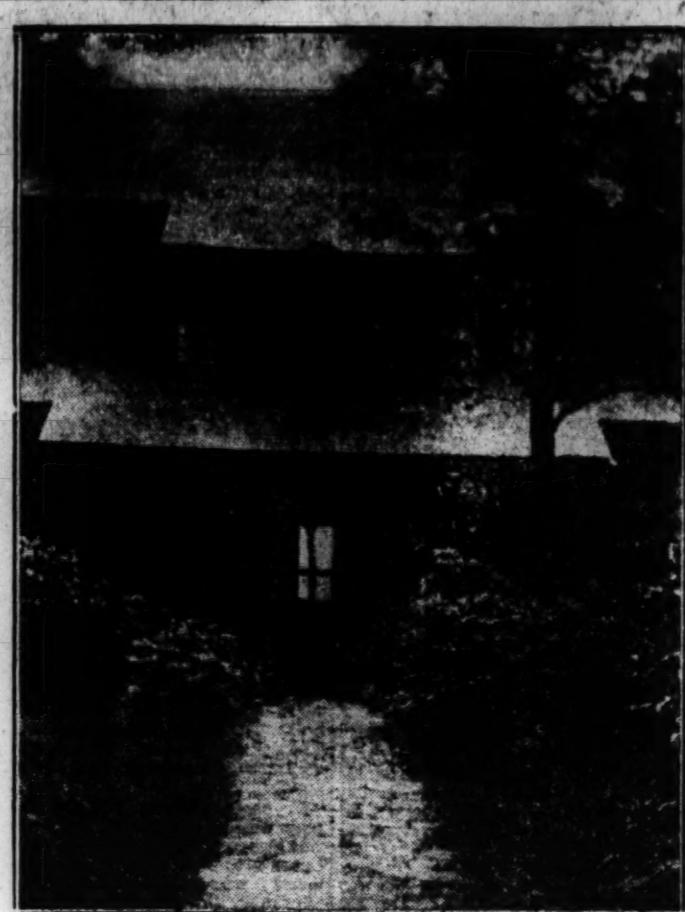
Although a native of New England, she lived several years in Chicago, where she was a member of both the directors of the West Side Co-Edication Club and served as chairman of the Literary Round Table for two years. She has lived in Grafton for more than eight years and during that time has been interested actively in the town's welfare projects.

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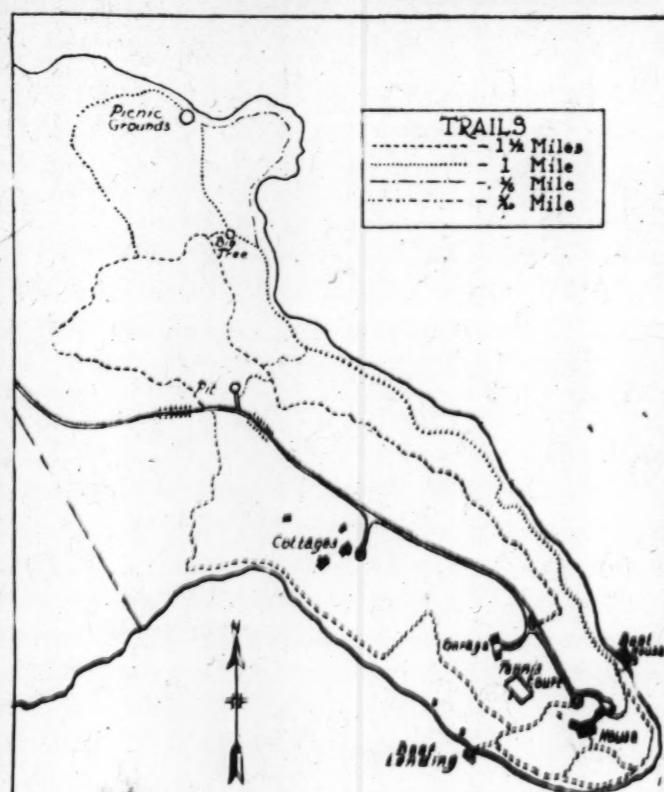
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Trails on Summer Estate of Howard Coonley, Lake Sunapee, N. H.

KELVIN MEDALIST RETURNS TO AMERICA

Dr. Elihu Thomson of Swampsco Wins European Honors

Out-of-door conferences of the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts will continue through September. One will be held next Wednesday at The Lidares, the home of Mrs. Ward Tharron in Denver. On Aug. 13 there will be one at the summer place of Henry Club Lodge at Nahant. Another will be held on Aug. 31 in Boston.

On Sept. 8 there will be a conference at the home of Mrs. Alton T. Fuller in Mrs. N. H. Mrs. Louis N. Cox, whose husband is a brother of Channing Cox, Governor, will open her hours of leisure for a conference in Boston at a date to be determined later.

WAR PROPAGANDA BURNED
by a Staff Correspondent

SANTA CRUZ, Calif., July 28.—Strong denunciation of current pretensions that war is necessary and sometimes justified, and an equally vigorous reassertion of the principles of non-resistance were features of the closing session of the sixtieth annual convention of the Christian Church of California. Resolutions adopted demand the outlawry of war, "by steady Christian resistance to militaristic propaganda."

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SLOGAN CONTEST TO CLOSE FRIDAY

New England Week's Competition Draws Interest-ing Entries

"Patronize New England Products and Prosper," "Don't Be a Slacker, Be a New England Backer," and "New England Products in New England Homes" are samples of the hundreds of slogans being submitted in the "New England Week" competition for a prize of \$100 for the best phrase of 10 words or fewer emphasizing the advantages of the purchase of New England made products by New Englanders. A few others follow:

"For Our Own Sakes Buy New England Makes; New England, First, Next and Always; All New England for New Englanders; Make New England a New New England; Live and Let Slave; Trade of Home and Be Satisfied; the Brain and Brown of New England Knows No Doubt; New England Made Means Worth Price Paid; Let's Go, Buy, Boost, and Sell New England Made Goods; Buying New England is Selling New England; For Product of Frost, Precedent or President, New England Forever; Trade with New England; There She Stands; New England Made and Bought Our Trade; East Is East, West Is West, After All New England's Best; Pay It With New England Made Goods; New Buy the Best, Buy the Best, Buy the Best."

Each slogan must be accompanied

by a reason of not more than 50 words for the selection of the slogan, and should be addressed to the New England Week Slogan Committee, Room 410 Chamber of Commerce Building, 80 Federal Street, Boston, Mass. The contest closes Friday, Aug. 1.

John S. Lawrence of Boston, chairman of the general committee, sums up New England week as follows:

"Dr. Thomson took part in the centenary of King Edward and attended the world power conference held at the British Empire Exhibition. He is the only American to hold the Kelvin Medal and one of the two men in the world to whom it has been given. He was invested with an honorary degree by Victoria University of Manchester and later presented to the King and Queen during a garden party at Buckingham Palace.

The Samaritans made a record voyage between here and Liverpool, having left Boston only three weeks ago. It brought 166 passengers to Boston, but also carried 124 others whose destination was New York.

Dr. William H. Easton of the Westinghouse Electric Company returned with Dr. Thomson from the world power conference. Other passengers included Miss A. E. Leahy, daughter of the late British Consul General in Boston, and Captain G.

Haight of the British Arctic Exploration Corporation, who in the last two months has circled the globe and who owns a ranch nest to that of the Prince of Wales in Manitoba.

DR. LAWRENCE OF BOSTON,
Chairman of the General Committee, sums up New England week as follows:

"New England week is an unusual, unusual, unique, according to the New England to New Englanders. The campaign is being conducted practically without cost, on the basis of quality. There is to be no price cutting, no political change in the methods of distribution, no competition through booths or shows, no big fêtes that would draw the purchasing power from one community to another, and no special advertising solicitation, but a real stimulation of the buying power of the people.

The All New England Week committee has no printing charges, no salaries, no rent. Time, services, paper, offices, news columns, and street car advertising are practically all contributed by the public groups for the benefit of the general New England situation. Interest in and love for New England are our stimulant, our spirit which drives labor, capital and management to work.

To formulate its plans for participating in the New England Week movement, the New England Purchasing Agents' Association will hold a meeting Wednesday afternoon at the Federal Reserve Bank in Boston. This organization, with a buying power that runs into many millions of dollars, is one of the most powerful that had entered the campaign.

Two hundred motorists were com-

mitted to jail this number includ-

ing the two second offenders. Al-

together 26 jail sentences were im-

posed, but 16 appealed, and the

sentence of 1 was suspended. Fines

were imposed on 73 persons, of

whom 6 appealed. Two cases were

put on file.

Convictions for reckless and end-

angering driving numbered 81.

Two drivers out of this number

were sentenced to jail, 27 were fined,

and the cases of the other two were

placed on file.

The total convictions last week

for operating a car while under the influence of liquor amounted to 101,

a new high figure. They were all in the lower courts. Revocations and cancellations of licenses for driving while intoxicated numbered 123; the total evictions for all offenses against mail driving were 88.

Six drunken motorists were com-

mited to jail, this number includ-

ing the two second offenders. Al-

together 26 jail sentences were im-

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Art News and Comment

Early Miniatures in Vienna Show

Vienna, June 23
Special Correspondence
AN EXHIBITION has been recently held here of an international collection of miniatures of the seventeenth, eighteenth, and nineteenth centuries, drawn principally from the treasures of Austria, France, and England. It is said that it represents the richest assembly of this work which has ever been placed before the public. A walk past the glass cases where the miniatures were arranged in their quaint old frames, often edged with pearls, was like a stroll down a garden lane between beds of petunias and bluebells and other lovely flowers. The colors, the detail, the exquisite workmanship of these flowers on ivory were the kind tokens of the happy moments of a bygone aristocracy.

"Mr. Leo Schilder, an Austrian collector of note, an authority on miniatures and the man responsible for the richly illustrated catalogue of the exhibit, and for the arrangement of the miniatures, explained the work of the artists to the representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

By way of introduction, there was placed in the antechamber an old sixteenth century manuscript of Dante's "Allegro" with an interesting ink drawing of the poet, showing the profile which is today universally familiar. In the first room a medallion from the French school of the sixteenth century was exhibited. The succeeding century produced many miniatures, but, unfortunately, time has effaced generally the names of the artists. The German, French, English, Italian, Dutch, Austrian, and Spanish schools are represented.

The eighteenth century gave the world Pierre Adolphe Hall, perhaps the greatest miniature painter. He was born in Sweden, but studied and worked in Paris and is referred to as a member of the French school. His delicate portrayals of a girl and of an actress attracted attention in the exhibit. The French also had Jean Honore Fragonard, with a picture of a curly-headed, bright-cheeked youngster, and Francois Dumont, a strong painter working in bold colors. The Austrians' humorized Henry Frederick Ulmer, perhaps the most celebrated painter, with a striking picture of himself, and Joseph Graff. The English produced Sir Richard Cosway, leader of the school of impressionists, and John Smart, chief exponent of the craft of the naturalist. Domenico Bossi was an Italian who spent much time in Vienna and whose "John the Baptist" admitted him to the Academy here.

In the nineteenth century, the Austrians and the French were unequalled. Moritz Michael Daffinger was the head of the Austrian school of this period. His three miniatures of his wife, a beautiful, black-haired woman, in her rich silks and laces, were bouquets of flawless colors. Then there were the pupils of Daffinger, Emanuel Peter with his irresistible "Lady of the Vienna Aristocracy with Her Child," and Adolf Theer, Carl von Saal, Alois von Ahner. The French school offered Jean Baptiste Isabey, an impressionist like Cosway, master of blues and soft grays, and Pauline Augustin, who worked after the manner of the naturalist Smart of the previous century.

R. C.

Gloucester Show by Hugh H. Breckenridge

LOUICESTER, Mass., July 28
(Special Correspondence) — In his studio near the North Shore Arts Association, Hugh H. Breckenridge is holding an exhibition of oil paintings, lithographs, etchings, and pastels until Aug. 8.

That Mr. Breckenridge does not need theories as props for his art is shown most conclusively in his altogether lovely pastels which fairly sing with color, and show love for harmonies without crudeness and violent contrasts and which are most appealing in their charm and elusive quality.

Something of this same quality of color is seen in the large landscape, "Edge of the Wood," which was awarded the Jencks Seaman Prize at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts recently. In this picture Mr. Breckenridge has handled his pigments less obviously than in "The Cape Ann Shore" with its angular shapes and spotted sky. In the figure painting, "The Green Feather," the paint is laid on in mosaics of color, and "Low Tide," which has a fine effect of light, is used very thinly in a wash that gives the appearance of water color. An entirely different method is used in "Creek in Autumn," and "Ending of the Day," which seem to belong to an earlier period.

The artist convinces us that he is a master of still life painting in this fine "Curio Window," and in the study of "Egg Plants" which unity of design is achieved and the textures are well expressed.

The lithographs and etchings show a fine sense of line and composition. The pastels, of which there are a goodly number, are all of Gloucester subjects. Although they are small in size, they at once attract attention by their joyousness, gay fleshing, bold white dories, colorful boats, and quaint buildings. In "The Old Wharf at Gloucester" the broken piles make a most agreeable design in which some white dories are happily introduced.



BAS-RELIEF BY R. TAIT MCKENZIE
Work by American Sculptor Placed on Facade of Stockholm Stadium

Paris Exhibit by R. Tait McKenzie

Paris, July 11
Staff Correspondence

MOST interesting exhibition of sculpture has been opened in Paris at a particularly propitious moment. The finely conceived and executed figures of athletes that Mr. R. Tait McKenzie of the University of Pennsylvania has brought to Paris to the Galeries Georges Petit in the rue de Seze, are being shown at a time when the Olympic Games are being held in the French capital.

In all his work there is an absolute fidelity and a remarkable sense of movement. The vigor of his touch is recognizable by the uninformed in art, and the immense technical skill appeals to every professional critic.

Mr. R. Tait McKenzie is the apostle in statuary of energy and effort. Particularly was I impressed by his latest work, a plaster bas-relief—"Brothers of the Wind." Truly he has an artist's eye produced such an effect of speed. His figures burst forward in the race, moving like the wind itself.

The medals which the artist has designed are superb. As for the statue of the "Volunteer"—a khaki-clad figure seated, but about to spring to action—it is undoubtedly one of the most successful attempts to capture the urge of the soldier who is moved only by a noble sense of justice that has been made.

We are also shown photographs of the great statues of Franklin and others which Mr. McKenzie has achieved in his art by his own practice of anatomy—a knowledge which is far too much neglected or scamped. By his lectures and his exhibitions on earlier occasions during the period of the Olympic Games, he has made himself in a special sense the Olympic sculptor.

During the World War he concentrated his efforts to the muscular re-education of mutilated men, with surprising results. His work has been exhibited at the Salon in Paris, the Royal Academy in London, and many other galleries, while the Metropolitan Museum of New York, the National Gallery of Ottawa, the Ashmolean Museum of Oxford, the Fitzwilliam Museum of Cambridge, the Municipal Art Gallery of St. Louis, possess examples of his sculpture.

The "Joy of Effort" is the title of one of his works which was placed upon the facade of the Stadium at Stockholm to commemorate the Olympic Games which were held in New York as guest conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Stadium Concerts, Thursday evening, July 24, this must have been dissipated at once by the spontaneous reception

natural gifts and careful studies and hard work. Mr. McKenzie has arrived at his present perfection in his art, for I understand that it is more or less incidentally, in the course of a life devoted to other pursuits, that he has found time to practice the craft in which he undoubtedly excels.

Nobody could visit this exhibition in Paris without being moved by the splendid vigor, the striking exactitude, the sense of beauty that is shown in the statues and statuettes. There are nearly 60 works of one kind or another on view.

S. H.

Music News and Reviews

Violoncello Recital By Arnold Trowell

LONDON, July 11.—Arnold Trowell gave his second and last violoncello recital this season at Wigmore Hall on the evening of July 3. The charm of his cello playing is that, while he possesses the large technique of a virtuoso, he uses it with the modesty of a composer. Music pours out from under his bow with a delightful appearance of ease, though the works he played were far from being easy. A Sonata in F major by Bach, Concerto in C major by Eugen d'Albert, and a group of short solos by Dittersdorf, Schubert, Mozart, Gluck and Trowell, made up the scheme.

The Concerto was at once the largest and least familiar thing in it. Opening with a Fantasia, followed by an Allegro, Andante, and an Allegro vivace played as a continuous whole, the solo part contained a great deal of grateful work for the cello, and was not nearly as dull as might have been expected from a concerto played with piano. The music had just that indefinable air of derivative romance which characterizes so much of d'Albert's work and prevented the soloing pianist from being a mere platitude.

The final group of solos proved most delightful, especially the Melodie by Gluck.

M. S.

New York Music Notes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, July 26—If Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra, held any doubts as to the success attending his debut in New York as guest conductor of the Philharmonic Orchestra at the Stadium Concerts, Thursday evening, July 24, these must have been dissipated at once by the spontaneous reception

which greeted him at the hands of the vast audience at the conclusion of the first number on the program, Wagner's "Meistersinger" prelude.

Naturally, a metropolitan debut is usually attended by a sense of no little concern, and it can candidly be said that Mr. Reiner's task may have involved peculiar problems because he made his first appearance here at an open-air performance where acoustical conditions are not of the same definiteness as in the stadium.

However, the director from Cincinnati who is to preside over the artistic destinies of the Philharmonic forces during the next fortnight while Willelm Van Hoogstraten, regular conductor, is absent from the stadium, brought convincing evidence that he is a thoroughly schooled master of the orchestra.

We do not mean to be captious when stating that Mr. Reiner's treatment of the familiar "Meistersinger" work inclined at times to dragging tempo, especially in the introductory martial passages and their repetition toward the close of the score. Other conductors have been guilty of the same deviation from what have been the accepted tempo indications. After all, the Cincinnati conductor may have his own ideas of interpreting this orchestral war-horse.

Mr. Reiner's style of conducting is

along familiar German traditional lines, making for vigorous and compelling effects, revealing a skillful handling of the details of orchestral craftsmanship. If, temperamentally, he may at times appear somewhat cold and precise, on the other hand this very quality may also be said to make for correct classical style. The precision and propulsive force characterizing this conductor's baton ministrations are outstanding features of his performances.

Considering that Mr. Reiner and his 105 musicians were presenting for the first time together a program of no mean proportions, embodying, as it did, besides the Wagner prelude, Brahms' Fourth Symphony, Stravinsky's capricious "Fireworks," and Richard Strauss' "Till Eulenspiegel," the net result was gratifying, showing that a good understanding had been established on short acquaintance between the conductor and players.

The reading brought to the Brahms symphony by the Cincinnati orchestra's chief was devotional and devoid of unduly stressed emotion or striving after mere effect.

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RADIO**WGY OFFERS
RARE TREATS
FOR AUGUST****New York Philharmonic
Orchestra and Goldman's
Band on Program****SCHENECTADY, N. Y., July 28
(Special)—**During August, Station WGY will have a special musical treat for its audiences. A series of 15 concerts by the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and a series of eight concerts by Goldman's Band will be radiocast. This will be good news to the thousands who plan to spend their vacation period in the play-grounds of New York, New England and eastern Canada, in all of which sections WGY is dependably received with good volume and quality.

Programs of both organizations, the New York Philharmonic Orchestra and Goldman's Band, will be presented in New York, the former at Lewisohn Stadium, College of the City of New York, and the latter at the Mall, Central Park. WGY will be connected to New York by wire and will present the concerts in cooperation with WJZ.

This will be the seventh season of stadium concerts for the Philharmonic Orchestra, which this season has been augmented to 105 plays, under the direction of William von Hoogstraten, with Fritz Reiner, conductor of the Cincinnati Orchestra, as guest conductor. With few exceptions the personnel of the orchestra will be the same as that engaged for the regular Philharmonic concerts next season. Scipione Guidi will be the concert master.

Stadium concerts do not follow the tradition that summer concerts must consist chiefly of light, popular music. The only limitation on the programs will be the fact that they are played out of doors. Most of the standard symphonies and symphonic poems are listed for performance, as well as many unfamiliar works by classic and modern composers.

The Goldman Band concerts are made possible by Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Guggenheim and Mr. and Mrs. Leo Goldstein. The band, directed by Edwin Franko Goldman, is one of the greatest organizations of its kind in the United States. Goldman's Band of 60 musicians has been raised to artistic heights by the ability and enterprise of Mr. Goldman, and critics have frequently referred to the organization as "a symphony orchestra in brass." Audiences of from 20,000 to 25,000 have listened to the concerts in New York, and now through WGY this audience will be increased by tens of thousands.

The WGY schedule of band and orchestra programs for August follows:

Sunday, Aug. 2, Goldman Band; Friday, Aug. 7, N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra; Saturday, Aug. 8, Goldman Band; Sunday, Aug. 9, Goldman Band; Thursday, Aug. 14, N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra; Friday, Aug. 15, Goldman Band; Saturday, Aug. 16, N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra; Tuesday, Aug. 19, N. Y. Philharmonic Orchestra; Friday, Aug. 22, Goldman Band; Sunday, Aug. 24, Goldman Band.

All band concerts will begin at 7:15 p. m., eastern standard time, and the Philharmonic programs will start at 7:30 p. m.

Question Box

142. Will you kindly inform me to which part of the secondary of the receiver the neutralizing capacity is attached? Can you tell me what changes would be necessary to enable me to use the old type of "tube"? What is a push-pull coupling in tubes? Is it necessary to use two tubes on the second stage or after this tube give better results?—J. V. H., Burlingame, Calif.

(Ans.) The neutralizing tap is at the sixteenth turn. In using a 201-A tube in the first position, the latest experiments show that two turns are taken from the primary of the regenerator work best. The complete test on this question has not yet been completed, but it is definitely recommended for the second stage, since a little tube labor is saved on the second stage. For a third stage nothing else is advised for any effectiveness.

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SAN FRANCISCO**Radio Programs****FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 4**

Ten years ago on this date Great Britain declared war on Germany, which marked the real start of the war on a world-wide scale and led to the war which caused the United States to throw its lot with the other great English-speaking Nation. WBZ will give a talk entitled "Anniversary of the World War." Political and economic progress may have been retarded by the war, but the progress of national service has never been stopped and is now at the highest peak ever known. Radio is a popular example, but is only a fraction of the things that are being done in research laboratories.

C. Christiani is a musician of note in Washington, D. C. He is a teacher, a musical organizer and leader. He is giving a splendid treat on the date in which he will speak on "Music by German Masters." A maennerchor is a men's singing society, or club, and this group of German male singers will give radio fans a most unusual opportunity to listen to a rare musical program. The members are from the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. summer session faculty.

Many people in listening to army bands have never taken into consideration the question as to where these musicians are trained. And having considered it probably thought that most musicians were enlisted. The fact is that the United States Army has a fine school for teaching music to men interested in band work. This is an opportunity for a young man to get grounding in music at the same time. Members of this noted school will give a band concert following the manner-chor at WRC.

Program Features**FOR MONDAY, AUGUST 4****EARLY STANDARD TIME****WBZ, Springfield, Springfield, Mass.
6:55 a.m.**

5 p. m.—Dinner concert by the WBZ Trio from the Hotel Kimball Studio.

6:16 p. m.—"Bringing the World to America," by the WBZ Trio.

6:20 p. m.—Bedtime story.

6:40 p. m.—Concert by the WBZ Trio and Angus Macdonald, baritone. Mrs. Jessie Dowdle, accompanist.

WOAZ, Readiness Patriotic Institute, Institute, N. Y. (500 Meters)

9 p. m.—Musical Orchestra with solo reader.

WMAF, Round Hills Radio Corporation, South Dartmouth, Mass. (500 Meters)

5 p. m.—Dinner music from the Hotel Room of the Hotel Wallop-Astoria, New York City. Josephine Knecht, director.

6:30 p. m.—Louise Fraser, soprano.

6:45 p. m.—Josephine Emerson, violinist.

7:20 p. m.—Louise Fraser, soprano.

7:45 p. m.—Josephine Emerson, violinist.

8:00 p. m.—Concert by the United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelman, director.

WEAF, American Telephone & Telegraph, New York City (400 Meters)

2 p. m.—Dorothy B. Woersching, soprano, accompanied by Florence L. Christian.

3:15 p. m.—Helen Ryan, violinist, accompanied by Winifred T. Barr.

4:15 p. m.—Dinner music by Josephine Knecht, director.

6:30 p. m.—Louise Fraser, soprano.

7:45 p. m.—Josephine Emerson, violinist.

8:00 p. m.—"The Story of a Pearl Necklace," by Lawrence Durrell, soprano.

8:15 p. m.—Louise Fraser, soprano.

8:30 p. m.—Josephine Emerson, violinist.

8:45 p. m.—Concert by the United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelman, director.

WRC, Radio Corporation of America, Washington, D. C. (400 Meters)

5:15 p. m.—Instruction in International Code.

5:30 p. m.—Children's Hour by Peggy Albee.

5:45 p. m.—Bible Talk.

6:00 p. m.—Concert by the German Männerchor under the direction of C. E. Christian.

6:15 p. m.—Song recital by Preston Hayes, tenor.

6:30 p. m.—Concert by the Army Music School Band.

The London studio of the British Broadcasting Company already possesses several fine orchestras and is now organizing a military band.

The new experimental radiocasting station at Chelmsford operating on a 1600-meter wavelength has started work. The main object of this station is to reach distant users of crystal sets and it is hoped that users of these sets

will now become the accepted term for what was known as radio broadcasting, the latter word itself might still be applied to the New York municipal station, WNYC. Not content with sending out messages through the air this station has made an enormous electric sign and placed it at the base of the tower on the City Hall Building. Giant loud speakers at the same place also spread these letters to all who will listen.

In Paris a radio-casting company is inviting its listeners to select their own artists. Candidates who wish to sing in the microphone may call at the station and in turn sing to the unselected audience. The announcer's voice is heard: "No. 15 will sing the Torador's Song." When the song is finished he says: "Please send him (or her) a postcard for a freebie, broadcast style, etc., and send your marks to the studio as soon as possible." The results of the system have not yet been made public.

London, July 17. From July 1 the fee for a radiocast receiving license has been made a uniform sum of 10s. This means that one can now apply for a radio set and any one in possession of a radio set can get about six hours entertainment every day for a year. And the entertainment will last for a year.

Two other stations whose letters mean something are WCAP and WRC at Washington. WCAP is Washington-Cheesapeake & Potomac (Telephone Company) and WRC Washington-Radio Corporation (of America). All the Canadian National Railway stations have the letter CNR prefixed to the initial letter of the city's name from which they are radiocasting, by agreement with the French-Moroccan Government for the CNR letters originally belonged to the North African state.

Now the letters WNYC are really broadcast for they are scattered to the four winds, as it were, by electric lights. And this certainly could not be called radiocasting, although the waves of each travel at the same speed, about 188,000 miles per second. Sound waves also "broadcast" in this case.

WNYC is one of those few fortunate stations that are able to have their call letter stand for something. The "NYC" part, of course stands for New York City. They have just recently come on the air and are an acceptable addition to the radio ranks. We have heard some fine programs from them. WNYC sends out on the real high wavelengths over WNEA.

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SOUTH AFRICANS GO TO BAT FIRST

Compile 116 Runs for Loss of Four Wickets When Rain Stops Test Match

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., July 25.—In the course of two and three-quarters hours, to which play in the opening day of the fourth cricket test match of the present series between England and South Africa, was limited by rain ("Manchester Saturday"), the visitors claimed the total score being compiled 116 runs for the loss of four wickets. Although the pitch did not seem difficult, runs came slowly. J. McCombie put a leg in front of a straight ball from the Sussex bowler. Then, when he had collected eight out of 29 runs just before the first interruption by the weather—and on resumption M. J. Suskind was dismissed the same way by Richard Taylor, Londoner, for five runs, the sides total at 40.

At the luncheon interval the score board showed 81 runs for two wickets. Ten runs had been added in the afternoon when the general A. T. P. was bowled. Then, for 18 runs and no more runs were still wanting for South Africa's "century" when T. A. Ward fell a victim to the same bowler. During his patient, careful innings, remarkable for sound, active play, his wicket keeper spared 50. H. W. Taylor, captain, and R. H. Cartell had not been long associated—they had not out, respectively. When further play became impossible, the spectators witnessed this effect with disapproval by many of the 15,000 spectators present, who at one time threatened completely to spoil the wicket by trampling it to

Middlesex Moves Ahead in the County Cricket

Race—75.38 to 77.14

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., July 25.—Managing to secure the last Somerseteshire wicket just before rain came down, Fyfield, Middlesex, the present leader in the county cricket championship race, won by an innings and 27 runs, and so increased its percentage in the standing from 75.28 to 77.14. At the same time, the title holder, Yorkshire, which presses close on the heels of Middlesex, was beaten by Lancashire in the third and fourth, with 67.69 and 66.31, respectively. Lancashire, in a surprise of the last month of the season, and, of course, that important factor, the weather, may bring a change over the situation. Middlesex, on present form, seems firmly set at the head of affairs.

It is a duel between two foremost teams now entering a critical stage when a slip by either may easily prove irretrievable. As Middlesex has represented the best batsmen, and the Yorkshire men are justly renowned for their finishing powers, a close tussle for honors seems in prospect. A century by C. P. Holmes stands out as the best thing done at home since 1918, and 116 by F. G. Bradburn, when Raymonde Belmont, No. 1, counted. Padley scored two more in short order. Hitchcock added two more in the third and Raymond Belmont scored again for the trailing Blues.

The scoring Saturday opened when Stevenson counted through the Blue's defense in the first period on a pass from Hitchcock. Padley scored twice and Hitchcock once before the period ended. The Blue's final count came in the second, when Raymonde Belmont, No. 1, counted. Padley scored two more in short order. Hitchcock added two more in the third and Raymond Belmont scored again for the trailing Blues. The game continued to be a battle of wills, with the visitors' supremacy at all times and outmaneuvering and outdriving the Blues period after period. Milburn and Stevenson combined formed an impenetrable defense against the Blues' attacks. The summary:

WHITEHORN, BLUES
No. 2—Malcolm Stevenson E. W. Hopping
No. 3—Malcolm Stevenson E. W. Hopping
No. 4—Pedley, Raymond Belmont
No. 5—Morgan Belmont
Score—Whites 12, Blues 10.
Pedley 4, Padley 1, Stevenson 3 for Whites; Raymond Belmont 2, Webb for Blues. Reserve—W. K. White, U. S. A. Time—Eight 1/2 m. periods.

SOUTH SHORE CLUB WINS CANOE RACE

Hocking Earns 31 Points for Club in Lipton Cup Series

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, July 28.—Earning 31 points through victories in two races and a fifth place in the third, E. W. H. Hocking was instrumental in the victory of the South Shore Canoe Club in the competition for the Sir Thomas Lipton cup in a series of sailing races held here Saturday and yesterday under the auspices of the American Canoe Association. The South Shore Club took the trophy with a total of 44 points, while the Columbia Canoe Club was second with 32 points, and the Dolphin Canoe Club third with 18.

In the individual scoring, Jack Packer of the Columbia club, with eleven honours with 22.2 points, while C. E. Packer of South Shore was an important factor in his club's victory, gaining 20.5 points.

The cruising races held on Friday and Saturday were also won by the South Shore Club. Packer won the high scorer with 20.9 points. Riches again taking second honors with 19.3 points, while J. B. Bergeson of the South Shore was third with 18.2 points.

CALIFORNIA LEADS IN MOTORS

SAFETY RECORDS SET

FRANCISCO, Calif., July 28.—California has outdistanced New York in registered motor vehicles, according to figures compiled by Will H. Marsh, chief of the motor vehicle department. During the first six months of 1924 California gained 80,000, making the July 1st motor registration 1,184,015, leading New York by 4,870.

Yale-Harvard Netmen Win by Small Margin

By The Associated Press

Manchester, Eng., July 28.

THE Yale-Harvard lawn tennis team defeated the North Lawn Tennis Association team here Saturday by a very close margin, winning by only one match. The North team won the singles, four matches to two, but later the Americans won six out of nine doubles matches for an aggregate of eight matches to seven.

Doubles Match Postponed

EASTBOURNE, Eng., July 25.—The doubles lawn tennis match in the semi-final between France and England in the European zone of the Davis Cup competition was postponed today because of rain. On both the singles matches played Saturday, Cochet defeating Kingsford, and Cochet winning from Gilbert,

the third match of the Yale-Harvard tennis team has played abroad on its present tour.

The American collegians were victorious in the other matches, besting the Gipsy Club, 19 to 8, and

the Royal Canadian Yacht Club, 18 to 7, on July 15 and Warwickshire, 7 to 3 on July 22.

MILBURN WILL LEAD POLO TEAM AS ITS CAPTAIN

Pedley Makes Good Playing in Whites' Lineup at No. 1 Against Blues

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., July 25.—In the course of two and three-quarters hours, to which play in the opening day of the fourth cricket test match of the present series between England and South Africa, was limited by rain ("Manchester Saturday"), the visitors claimed the total score being compiled 116 runs for the loss of four wickets. Although the pitch did not seem difficult, runs came slowly. J. McCombie put a leg in front of a straight ball from the Sussex bowler. Then, when he had collected eight out of 29 runs just before the first interruption by the weather—and on resumption M. J. Suskind was dismissed the same way by Richard Taylor, Londoner, for five runs, the sides total at 40.

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During his patient, careful innings,

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his wicket keeper spared 50.

H. W. Taylor, captain, and R. H. Cartell had not been long associated—they had not out, respectively.

When further play became impossible, the spectators witnessed this effect with disapproval by many of the 15,000 spectators present, who at one time threatened completely to spoil the wicket by trampling it to

U. S. SWIMMERS EASY VICTORS

America's Aquatic Stars Win Nine of 11 Events From British Team

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Eng., July 25.—The United States' aquatics stars, fresh from their overwhelming victory in the Olympic Games at Paris, won the International Challenge Cup in this country next September. It was expected that the defense committee would honor Milburn for his own record, which is known. American players of the game and the few men having a rating of 10 points in this country. Milburn, as a veteran, faced other countries for the United States in polo, and it was felt that his experience will be of value to his team, mates as well as to himself.

The committee today is more optimistic than at any time since the trials were held two weeks ago. The playing English, at No. 1 on the team, defeated the Blues 13 to 3, as much to do with the optimism as anything.

The Californian, inadequately mounted, throughout the encounter, excepting when outraced by better ponies. Pedley has been playing two weeks with the Blues and his work proved so outstanding that the team could not do otherwise than give him an opportunity on the Whites, or first team. His first trial came Saturday and in every way he justified the committee's decision and to dispense him. His wicket keeper spared 50.

Conditions for open air swimming were far from ideal, besides the start was delayed several events, there was a wind blowing down upon the pool which the competitors had to face when making for the finish line.

No Worm's Record Broken

No world's records were broken, but in the first event, the 110-yard swim, free style for women, it was noticed that Miss Marianne Wehselau, American, only entered in the event, was making the pace, very fast, for her rivals from the very beginning of the spring. When she finally touched the rail, three yards ahead of her nearest rival, she had equalled her own world's record for the distance of 1m. 5.2.

Charlton was second with 1m. 5.4.

The American, 45 flats, 23 seconds and 27 thirds, and carried off eight championships, including practically all the major branches of sport—track and field, rowing, swimming, boxing, catch-as-catch-can, wrestling, target shooting, fencing and cycling; was the modern pentathlon and equestrian games, Finland, Greco-Roman wrestling; France, soccer football; Argentina, polo and Italian, single-lifters. Premier honors in gymnastics were divided between Czechoslovakia and Switzerland.

The United States finished far ahead in the total points, with 94. France was second with 64 and others standings were: Sweden 44; Great Britain 41; Finland 34; Norway 31; Switzerland 29; Italy 25; Holland 17; Belgium 17; Denmark 17; Hungary 15; Romania 4; Yugoslavia 4; Spain 3; Australia 3; Portugal 2; South Africa 1; Haiti 1; Egypts 1; Poland 4.

300 Vases for Winners

PARIS, July 28.—The National Porcelain Factory at Sevres is hard at work filling an order from the city of Paris for 300 vases for the games.

The first pair, Miss Euphemia Donnelly of Indianapolis and Miss Tanner of San Francisco, their nearest rivals, although in the final spurt the Australian was forced to show his skill in the water, was awarded the 200-metre champion. This final effort landed Charlton at the finish three yards ahead of Smith.

The best race of the afternoon and the one which caused the most enthusiasm among the small group of foreign spectators was the 440-yard track and field race for women, each competitor swimming 110 yards.

Charlton was not seriously troubled in the 440-yard event and always he seemed to have the measure of Lester Smith of San Francisco, his nearest rival, although in the final spurt the Australian was forced to show his skill in the water, was awarded the 200-metre champion.

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AMERICA'S ATHLETES SAIL FROM SCENE OF CONQUEST

Olympic Games End With Formal Ceremonies

—15,000 Gather to See Medals Distributed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, July 28 (AP)—The United States' 1924 Olympic invasion of Europe, had ended successfully, and the last of the Yankee athletes gone on the steamship America today, and all are safe, returning from Chartres on the steamer.

The Olympic competition, which started with the winter sports, concluded a week ago, but they provided a spectacle which was interesting, as well as fitting. Any of the heroes of the stirring athletic games was a hero in the Coliseum Stadium, including the award of 261 medals, 98 of which went to the United States.

Prizes were given for the first and half of these were American, who were accorded an ovation when the veterans of sports, Colonel Thomas, received their awards.

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AUSTRALIANS SWEEP COURTS

Patterson Wins Singles Title and With Wood Caputes 'Met' Doubles Honors

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28—Beaune has the reserve to carry on an uphill battle and compel the "breaks" to come his way. H. R. Johnston of White Bear Yacht Club, St. Paul, today is the exhibitor of the trophy signifying that he is the amateur champion of the Western Golf Association. In the title final at Hinckley Club, at Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, New York, on Saturday G. L. Patterson, of Riverside Golf Club, won the American, 18 holes, and O'Hara, 18 holes, and Patterson distributed the singles titles in straight sets from H. S. Snodgrass of Los Angeles, Calif., and yesterday Patterson and Pat O'Hara, 18 holes, captured the New York section, doublet championships, defeating R. G. Kinney and H. O. Kinsey, the San Francisco pair, also in straight sets.

Salve of Five Guns

The annual gun salute of the Boston Debutante closing the Olympic Games was followed by a salvo of five guns and appropriate music by a band and a choir. Coming at the conclusion of the picturesque equestrian, track and field, and equestrian games, Finland, Greco-Roman wrestling; France, soccer football; Argentina, polo and Italian, single-lifters. Premier honors in gymnastics were divided between Czechoslovakia and Switzerland.

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JOHNSTON WINS WESTERN TITLE IN UPHILL GAME

Albert Seckel 1 up in Final Match

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill., July 28—Beaune has the reserve to carry on an uphill

DOMINION TITLE PLAY THIS WEEK

Ross Trophy and Canadian Open Golf Championships to Draw Professionals

Special from Monitor Bureau

MONTREAL, Que., July 28 (Special)

Professional golfers will have their innings this week when the two Dominion championships for which they are eligible will be held on long courses. Tomorrow the Canadian Professional Golf Association championship, open to Canadian professionals only, will be held at the Beaconsfield Club for the P. D. Ross trophy and prize money amounting to \$10,000, which includes a number of special prizes.

The title is held at present by Percy Barret of the Lake Shore Country Club of Toronto, but he will find the largest field in the history of the event opposed to him tomorrow. The title is decided by 36 holes medal play.

On Friday and Saturday of this week the Canadian open championship will be held on the Mount Bruno course,

the same venue as in 1922, and the field will be both large and of high quality.

In the past most entries have been receiving a large number of amateurs, but this year entries will close tonight owing to the number expected, and the intention to confine the field to sufficient size that all will finish in daylight.

When he was four down at the thirteenth green, the Paul Revere, the

last hole, he had a birdie off into the rough, and yesterday Patterson and

Seckel were tied with the New York section, doublet champions, defeating R. G. Kinney and H. O. Kinsey, the San Francisco pair, also in

straight sets.

It was a very different Patterson

who displayed his skill in the finale.

He had earned his stripes in the

San Francisco's War Memorial Signalizes Municipal Art Movement



The Form, and Size of Aircraft Engines

LIGHT planes, the achievements of which are now claiming so much attention, are by no means a recent development. For six years after the making of the first airplane flight there existed no single machine which would not now be considered to fall at least on the borders of the light plane class. Orville Wright made the first flight at Kitty Hawk with about 10 horsepower. V. Roe, a Londoner, had remained working at the present time and whose training machines were more used by the British during the war than were all other types combined, started his experiments in 1906 with an engine of only 10 horsepower. The first aircraft horsepower was made by Bleriot with 25 horsepower, and Curtiss won the first Gordon Bennett race with only 40. In fact, it is related that when Lieutenant Dunn of the British Royal Flying Corps, in 1910, made about 1907 with the plans of an airplane which he had designed, his project was rejected after serious consideration on the ground that if aircraft would require such absurdly high powers as horsepower they never could be of practical military use.

The next decade saw a great change. The horsepower of training and sporting machines was raised successively to 50, 80, 100, 120, and now even 200 horsepower is not uncommon. Military training types at the same time have been growing, and the powers of the service machines went up on an even more rapidly ascending scale and whereas in 1915 120 horsepower was considered about right for a single passenger machine, anything less than 300 would have given serious consideration today, and the power of the pursuit machines most recently purchased by the United States Army runs well above 1000 horsepower.

Growth in Horsepower

During the same period, progressively larger engines have been developed, and the early million-dollar engines and for commercial service. It was in 1910 that 100 horsepower was developed on a single crank shaft and transmitted to a single propeller for the first time. In another three years the maximum power had been doubled again, so that by the time that the United States entered the war 400 horsepower units were thoroughly accepted. From that point the progress has been continuous, with periodic forays into the field of much higher powers than are regularly being used. Engines of 1500 to 2000 horsepower are being freely discussed, but the fact is that the practical limits give just about 1000, and there is only one type that does that. The recognized standard level for a big engine at present is somewhere in the neighborhood of 800.

The trend toward higher powers has been partially checked at one end, and the other. The renewed interest in the light plane is likely to lead to the production of touring airplanes of from 20 to 50 horsepower, and such machines may become satisfactory for the training of military pilots. The Royal Air Force has already displayed great interest in the light plane, and it is with the expectation of developing a satisfactory training machine having



Impressive Group, Now Under Construction, Indicates National Architectural Renaissance

an engine about one-fifth the size of those previously used that the rules for this year's light plane competition at Lympne have been framed.

For bombing and large commercial airplanes engines of increased size will probably continue to be built, although it is at least an open question whether it is better to go with the development of engines of 400 horsepower each, far preferable to one of 1200. If commercial airplane development follows the lines that it should there will be no very early need from that quarter for engines of more than 600 horsepower.

Problem of Size of Plane

Increasing the size of a structure is not a simple matter of enlarging the dimensions. A bridge of 2000 feet uninterrupted span cannot be made from one of 500-foot span by quadrupling the size of all members. The law of growth of structures, both animal and among their sponors, are found among such notable names as Bleriot, Farman, and Dewoitine. The six machines remaining are evenly distributed between Holland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. The one which has last week come into the possession of a new owner makes it more difficult to get the heat away from the central portions of the gaseous mixture to the walls, and thence to the cooling water or to the air without overheating, and part of the mechanical and particularly the central portions of the valves and pistons. Cylinder bore has been increased in a series of slow and careful steps, and each step has been the result of a growing knowledge of the laws and customs of the flow of heat in the engine cylinder or of the development of new materials better capable of standing high temperatures or better adapted to quick disposal of the heat.

Growth of knowledge, both thermodynamic and metallurgical, is reflected in the steady increase in the maximum power developed from a single cylinder. Up to 1915 10 horsepower per cylinder was the highest that had been reached. Even as late as the outbreak of the war, 10 years ago next week, 15 horsepower from each unit was exceptional. By the time we entered the conflict that had been increased to 20, and the next year, 25. The engine at rated speed gave 34 horsepower from each cylinder, while on one occasion in a special test for maximum power it exceeded 45. Shortly after the Armistice the British company producing a 12-cylinder engine giving 700 horsepower, and that figure has since been slightly exceeded by an American product, while another British concern has obtained 1000 horsepower from 16 cylinders, which is equivalent to an output of about 40 horsepower per cylinder, and air-cooled radials have

been built to reach a figure nearly as high, 450 horsepower from a 9-cylinder radial engine being quite a common achievement.

If no further progress in experimental thermodynamics were to be made and no new improved materials were to be found, the final further increase of power would presumably require an increase of the number of cylinders and the development of engines of new forms.

The past and future development of engines of single types under cylinder arrangement is, however, another, and a long and interesting, story in itself.

The Light Plane in France

The law of entries for the tour de France, which ends this last Thursday, has recently been received in this country, and shows a satisfactory interest in the light plane among continental aircraft constructors. Of the 140 entries, 100 are from France, and among the sponors are found such notable names as Bleriot, Farman, and Dewoitine. The six machines remaining are evenly distributed between Holland, Czechoslovakia and Belgium. The one which has last week come into the possession of a new owner makes it more difficult to get the heat away from the central portions of the gaseous mixture to the walls, and thence to the cooling water or to the air without overheating, and part of the mechanical and particularly the central portions of the valves and pistons. Cylinder bore has been increased in a series of slow and careful steps, and each step has been the result of a growing knowledge of the laws and customs of the flow of heat in the engine cylinder or of the development of new materials better capable of standing high temperatures or better adapted to quick disposal of the heat.

Although net earnings available for dividends were \$1,000,000, the companies registered a decline of 38.64 per cent in June compared with a year ago. This neverthless showed improvement over the preceding month. The company's business last month showed profits of \$16,827, an increase of \$3,505 over the previous month, and its second month's net since earnings began to slide last January.

MASSACHUSETTS GAS PROFITS

OTTAWA, Ont., July 24 (Special Correspondent)—Canada's output of silver for 1923 was valued at less than \$12,000,000, according to final figures of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

The amount was 18,610,744 fine ounces.

While the production figures for the previous year were slightly higher, they included only 23,500 fine ounces

on hand at the end of 1921, so that the actual production is appreciably higher. The average price was about 4 per cent lower in 1923 than in 1922.

Mr. Saunders further stated: "The second dividend quarter, June, July and August, promises to be more satisfactory, as net June earnings, after expenses and depreciation, are \$190,000, with July and August earnings reasonably assured under the present market conditions."

The management feels especially gratified that the company could earn more than its full expenses, depreciation and dividend in this quarter of the year.

CUYAMEL FRUIT EARNINGS GOOD

NEW YORK, July 24—Net before depreciation of the Cuyamel Fruit Company for the first dividend quarter of its year—March, April and May was \$520,000, or, after a depreciation reserve of \$330,000, for the three months, \$230,000, out of which the regular quarterly dividend of \$250,000 was paid," said Vice-Pres. P. H. Saunders.

The company has adopted a policy of setting up monthly a uniform depositary reserve of about \$100,000, regardless of business in any particular month.

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THE HOME FORUM

"In England's Green and Pleasant Land"

IT SEEMS a long time since, but I have never forgotten the momentous day when a bosom friend put into my hands one of William Cobbett's books. I believe it was "Advice to Young Men." Whether that was the exact title or not, the book helped me in that mysterious manner which is the way of books; it passed into the conscious stream of my purpose, and beyond into habit. I remember to this day its wonderful English style, so free from sententiousness, simple, straightforward, vigorous; so laden with rurality and the pungent scents of the English countryside. Where other writers seemed to throw words at my expanding intellect with shattering force, Cobbett waylaid me with wiles and guiles as subtle, pervasive, and yet as forceful as the glow of dawn. And ever since it has been daylight for me in things I may not mention here.

The recent reappearance of Cobbett's "Rural Rides" has lifted me up and spirited me away to a quiet place in England where the bluebells are the brightest, the primroses are the queenliest, the partridges and pheasants are the prettiest, and the hazel nuts and beech nuts are the biggest in all that glorious land. There the loveliest cows browse in the dell, and the brightest of daisies peep at the sun. The golden buttercups flash back a golden glory to the sun, and the cowslips droop like men at prayer. Flowers of every hue and tint cover the hillside like shattered rainbows, and the gentle curving hills hold joyfully lakes and streams in their arms.

♦ ♦ ♦

Sweet Rural England! The home of conservatism, the source of placid strength; the inevitable source for pilgrim feet and questing eyes. What beauty lies within those long, twisted lanes and peaceful hamlets! And in parish churches, lifting their spires toward heaven, quaint in architecture but suggesting continuity and timeliness of movement; not to be found here, though charabanc and motor car are effecting a change. Change, too, is bound to go on. But oh, County Council, won't you leave the twisted lanes? Strength of character has been bred in town and hamlet, where, think many years fondly, Britain, stern, cold, indomitable Saxon, adventurous Viking, and chivalrous Norman have mixed. Swedeborg attributed to the English "interior, intellectual light," and it was F. M. Hueffer who said in "the ethical basis of conduct in

Britain is do as you would be done by." Courage to liberty is symbolized by Hyde Park, and thoroughness in industry by Sheffield blades. I believe every achievement of character has a root in the rural glades. As I roved through Rural England I was impressed as never before by the concentration of beauty to be found there. The cottage homes, sheepfolds, flowered lanes, bear about them an element of loveliness where largeness fails—and the looks upon the Rocks and I have traversed the American prairies. One sees the long vision that sweeps the unmeasured plain, nor the breadth of it that brings the mountains together at the horizon's rim.

♦ ♦ ♦

One needs the focal eye! The eye of Cobbett:

"Even in Winter the coppices are beautiful to the eye, while they comfort the mind with the idea of shelter and warmth. In spring they change their hue from day to day during two whole months, which is about the time from the first appearance of the delicate leaves of the birch to the full expansion of those of the ash; and even before the leaves come at all to intercept the view, what in the vegetable creation is so delightful to behold as the bed of a coppice bespangled with primroses and bluebells? The opening of the birch leaves is the signal for the pheasant to begin to crow, for the blackbird to whistle, and the thrush to sing; and just when the oak-buds begin to look reddish, and not a day before, the whole tribe of finches bursts forth in song from every bush, while the lark, imitating them all, carries the joyous song to the sky."

But the beauty is not only concentrated, it is diffused and dispersed throughout the island. The symbol that is inevitable here is that of inglenook and fireside! Enshrouded in the yellow flame and friendly blaze is the heart's first and deepest sanctuary—Home. There is Joyous Gard: from thence the pilgrim may venture out to its varied realms and service. Said Emerson,

"England is a garden. The field has been combed and rolled until they appear to have been finished with a pencil instead of a plough."

Yes, England is a garden with a bower of quiet; and she gives not only a castle to her own, but harborage for all. It was the eye of a consummate artist that harvested the great and gold from her scattered fields and hills and lanes, and turned them into William Blake's unforgettable and incomparable line, "In England's green and pleasant land."

And at the center of the pleasantness stands the English home.

Could it be sweeter than this?

As to human happiness, I am of opinion that as much, and even more, falls to the lot of the leather-legged chaps that live in and rove about amongst those clays and woods as to the more regularly disciplined laborers of the rich and prime parts of England. As God has made the back to the burden, so the clay and the coppice make the dress to the shrubs and bushes. Under the sole of the shoe is iron; from the sole six inches upwards is a highbow; then comes a pair of leather breeches; then comes a stout doublet; over this comes a smock-frock; and the wearer sets brush and stabs and thorns at defiance; I have always observed that woodland and forest laborers are best off in the main. The coppices give them pleasant and profitable work in winter. If they have not so great a corn-harvest, they have a three weeks' harvest in April or May; that is to say, in the season of hawking. Here in Hampshire is called strapping, and Sussex flaying, which employs women and children as well as men."

In imagination I see a century later a lonely wood fronting an old cottage door, a climb-half way in the distance—the schoolboy's hurdle! A wood of beeches and elms and oaks and ashes of blackberry brambles and torturing thorn, the home of partridges and pheasants and rabbits, full of blackbirds and thrushes and tits and wrens—and all manner of birds' nests! I can hear the unlovely sound of hammer and ax, sign that forest laborers are putting up higher fences! I see figures emerging from the wood's obscurity with bent backs, hard hands, and searching eyes. I speak a schoolboy's friendly greeting, and wonder when the work of their hands will be finished, and I can try my vaulting powers or polish a friend.

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RAILWAYS TAKE LEADERSHIP IN STOCK MARKET

Buying Becomes Diversified as Trading Progresses—Profit Taking

Eastern railroad shares again assumed leadership of the advance in the New York stock market as the eighth consecutive week of rising prices ended unbroken today.

Lackawanna, up to a new 1924 high record, and Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio and Louisville & Nashville scored good gains.

Speculatives were in demand, American Water Works advancing almost 2 points yesterday.

Prospects of increased buying from the agricultural regions, due to rising commodity prices, carried the mall-order stocks—Bears, Roebeck and Montgomery Ward—and International Harvester to the year's highest levels.

Buying became more diversified as trading progressed, advances of 1 to more than 5 points embracing American Ice Association, The Goodyear, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Pittsburg, South Porto Rico Sugar, and G. R. Knapp.

Southern Railway preferred was added to the list of new high records recorded by the rail shares, with Lackawanna and other carriers extending their early gains.

Some profit taking was evident in the copper and low-priced oils.

Foreign exchanges opened easy.

Market Is Irregular

Heavy selling of the oil shares, following the announcement of another cut in Midcontinent crude by the Prairie and Sinclair companies encouraged profit-taking in other sectors of the list and gave the market an irregular appearance around the noon hour.

In the early burst of railroad enthusiasm, however, another flock of new high records for the year was established by such issues as American Express, American Dry Goods, R. Kinney & Co., Williamsburg, Public Service of New Jersey, Fieldmann Company, Rock Island common, Southern Pacific, Baltimore & Ohio, Missouri Central and Utah Copper, the gas stocks from small fractions to nearly 5 points.

Strong spots also developed in the chemical and sugar issues. In the oil group, Shell Union preferred dropped 14 cents.

Call money rates at 2 per cent.

Further irregularities developed during the early afternoon, copper falling back on profit-taking sales of the Red Metal above 13 cents a pound.

Mostly, particularly the Maxell issues, showed sharp signs of strength. Speculators continued to record the largest gains. Last night Kodak and General Electric selling 2 or more points above Saturday's closing price.

Brazilian Bonds Up

Reports that the revolutionary outbreak in Sao Paulo, Brazil had been ended with the victory of the Government led to heavy buying of the Brazilian bonds, sending prices up 3 to 3½ points, in today's early trading.

Brazilian Government Sao Paulo, Rio de Janeiro and Central Railway issues showed some improvement.

Speculative rail issues led an advance in domestic bonds with St. Paul, Seaboard and Chicago & Alton issues gaining from about 1 to 2 points.

Cuba Cane Sugar 8s, with an advance of 2 points, reflected extended activity in this group. With the organization plans of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey declared operative, the company's 5 percent bonds added 2½ points to their recent gains.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations from Call Loans—Boston, New York.

Renewal rate—3½% to 3¾%.

Customer com'l paper—3½% to 4½%.

Individ' cu' col loans—4½% to 5%.

Today—Bar silver in New York—65¢ to 68¢.

Bar silver in London—34½¢ to 34¾¢.

Bar gold in London—52½¢ to 54¢.

Mexican dollars—52½¢ to 53¢.

Canadian ex. dis.—5½¢ to 5½¢.

Clearing House Figures—Boston, New York.

Exchanges—\$100,000,000 \$85,000,000.

Year ago today—\$100,000,000 \$121,000,000.

For the week—24,000,000 \$24,000,000.

F. R. bank credit—28,781,522 \$3,000,000.

Acceptance Market—Spot Boston delivery—2½% to 2½%.

Under 30 days—2½% to 2½%.

Under 60 days—2½% to 2½%.

Under 90 days—2½% to 2½%.

Under 120 days—2½% to 2½%.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES

Current quotations of various foreign currencies are given in the following tables compared with the last previous figures:

Last—Sterling—Current £1.20. Parity £1.40. Total 4.568.

Tables—£1.20. 4.40%. 4.568.

Belgian francs—1.051. 1.051.

Holland—1.025. 1.025.

Sweden—1.026. 1.026.

Norway—1.050. 1.050.

Spain—1.012. 1.012.

Portugal—0.728. 0.728.

Austria—0.727. 0.727.

Argentina—0.578. 0.578.

Brazil—1.073. 1.073.

Holland (gold)—0.727. 0.727.

Hungary—0.012. 0.012.

Iugoslavia—0.014. 0.014.

Czechoslovakia—0.025. 0.025.

Rumania—0.025. 0.025.

U.S.A. (gold)—0.043. 0.043.

Hong Kong—725. 725.

Bombay—325. 325.

Uruguay—4.125. 4.125.

Chile—1.050. 1.050.

Peru—4.13. 4.13.

per thousand.

NORTHERN STATES POWER CO.

For the 12 months ended May 31 last, Northern States Power Company reported gross revenue of \$16,177,000,000, with a \$1,789,248 in the correspondence, leaving a \$12,387,752 surplus after charges of \$4,531,052.

The balance after charges of \$1,789,248, or \$12,387,752, compared with a \$1,781,000 common stock outstanding.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

London July 28—Consoles for Rand Mines 3. Money was 3 cents 1½%, discount rates—short bills, 3½% to 4%; three-month bills 3½% to 4%.

PRAIRIE CUTS OIL PRICE

Prairie Cut Oil has reduced Mid-Continent crude oil to 25 cents a barrel, according to private dispatches received here.

CANADIAN NEWSPRINT

Montreal July 28—Exports for newspaper for June to the U.S. total compare with 92,862 a year ago, and for the last 12 months 1,124,482, compared with 1,042,309 for 1923.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

Open High Low Last July 28/29/30

Oklahoma Prod. 20½ 21 20 20½

Orpheum Clr 20½ 21 20 20½

Owens Bottle 44 45 44 44½

Pac. Dist. 20 21 20 20

Pac. P. & F. 20 21 20 20

Pac. T. & P. 20 21 20 20

Pan Am. Pet 57 58 57 57

Pan Am. Pet 58 59 58 58

Pan Am. Pet 58 59 5

STEEL ORDERS GAIN DESPITE PRICE DECLINE

Bookings at 60 Per Cent of Capacity, and Firm Prices Expected—Metals Advance

NEW YORK. July 28 (Special)—It is evident that the present is a pivot on which the steel industry is turning. For the first time in many weeks steel orders have had a decided gain in practically all centers. At the same time further price weakness has developed and the apparently contradictory situation might puzzle the novice.

However, it is the case of the resounding volume of orders exceeding the still declining price curve. Prices will soon become firm and then a rising tendency will be noted and the price curve on the business chart will start overtaking the volume of orders graph.

Two or three weeks ago it was a matter of merely better sentiment in the steel industry. By now that sentiment has taken tangible form. Orders are being booked at the rate of 60 per cent of capacity, while the operating rate is 40 per cent of capacity.

Operating rates are very irregular because of the lack of a backlog of orders on the books. Orders placed call for prompt shipment. Thus a mill may be at large capacity at the start of a week and at a low ebb at the close because of this lack of balance which is found in the form of a corporate order book.

The most important event of the week was the order issued by the Federal Trade Commission that the "Pittsburgh Plus" system be abandoned. This is a custom that has been in effect virtually since the formation of the United States Steel Corporation in 1901. The system provides that the steel buyer pay, o. b. Pittsburgh mill price, plus the freight to the consumer, irrespective of the location of the maker or the user.

Many Advantages Cited

The trade commission cites 15 advantages which will result in the abandoning of the system. Among these are: Building up of new steel producing and consuming centers; creation of steel by the roads which now exist under the plus system; the forcing of free competition among the producers; the building of 20,000,000 annually to the farms of the middle west in agricultural machinery, tools, nails, staples, etc.; the restoration of many western plants which have been destroyed by the Pittsburgh plus system; the elimination of the unnatural advantage of steel transportation subsidiaries.

As a matter of fact the "plus system" has been but sparsely observed selling method. At times like the present keen competition has almost completely destroyed the practical working of the system. Mills at Chicago and in the Pennsylvania have sold on an f. o. b. mill basis rather than f. o. b. Pittsburgh. The system has worked best during times of great demand and scanty steel supply.

The composite price of finished steel was dropped to the lowest figure in 18 months—\$2.52 cents per pound, a decline of \$1.30 per pound, in a week. The items affected have been those which have sagged \$2.00 to \$4.00 cents for black, 4.50 cents for galvanized, and 2.00 cents for blue-annealed; steel at Chicago which have fallen \$1.00 to 2.15 cents; plates and structural at Pittsburgh which have fallen \$3.00 to 2 cents Pittsburgh.

Structural Steel Demand

Fabricated structural steel is still the leading line of the standpoint of activity. Nearly 50,000 tons were awarded for the last week for which figures are available, the largest having consisted of 24,000 tons for the approaching Camden-Philadelphia bridge, awarded to the American Bridge Company, a bridge in Oregon will require 6,000 tons. The central point of activity in this line is the sub-work 10,200 tons will be used. A power plant for the Philadelphia Electric company will take 3,800 tons, two apartment buildings will require 3,500 tons and Penn Athletic Club will take 4,000 tons.

The market in buying is expected to come from the railroads for the very reason they have to do so. The latest new rail inquiry involves from the Texas & Pacific and involves 20,000 tons.

The sharp decrease in production during the spring and summer is borne out by figures of consumption of iron ore. This was only 2,793,200 tons in June compared with 3,820,000 tons in May and 5,816,339 tons in June 1922.

Steel prices for export are slightly higher and the volume of business is very fair with the Far East, Australia and Cuba. The municipality of Japan, the South Manchuria Railway Company asks for 4,000 bolts. Difficulty in establishing credit is the chief hindrance to purchasing by the Japanese merchants.

Metal Prices Strong

Copper prices are brightest for many months and prices have advanced 2¢ a pound in the last 24 hours. Large consumers have entered the market and many smaller consumers have followed in their wake. Dawes plan in Europe is more assured. The good effects of the period of surplus are still being felt during this period of surplus stocks in hands of producers declined 3,000,000 pounds.

Lead has become very active and prices have risen \$2 a ton at New York, 7.50¢ a pound. New York, on the St. Louis quotations are 8.80¢. The leading refiner's quotes are very reluctant to quote fees, but the fall demand is starting and that prices will be higher in a few weeks.

The demand for zinc for export features the market for that metal. Prices have advanced to 5.90¢ a pound. St. Louis or 6.25¢ to 6.30¢ a pound. There has been a slight improvement in domestic buying particularly on the part of galvanizers.

Zinc has been active, particularly among dealers. The price tendency is upward in sympathy with other metals.

DIVIDENDS

International Harvester Company declared the quarterly \$1.75 preferred dividend payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 18.

United States Envelope Company declared a regular semiannual dividend of \$50 on the preferred and \$4 on the common, payable Sept. 2 to stock of record Aug. 18.

Acme Steel Goods declared a special annual dividend of 40 per cent on Aug. 5 to stock of record July 30 in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of \$1 a share payable Sept. 1 to stock of record Aug. 26.

One-year lease on the Superior Coal & Coke Company property at Duluth, Minn., has been obtained by Henry Ford from the receiver.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1924

NEW YORK CURB FLUCTUATIONS

For week ended July 26, 1924

Sales—High Low Last Chg.

INDUSTRIALS 600 Adir P & L 34.5 34.5 34.5 +1.5

400 ACP Co pf 37.5 37.5 37.5 +1.5

1200 Am. Cyanam. 100 100 100 -1.5

1200 A. H. & Tr. 125 125 125 +1.5

200 Am. Fr. 125 125 125 +1.5

400 AT&T n w/ 125 125 125 +1.5

500 B. & T. 100 100 100 +1.5

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400 Am. Pow. 75 75 75 +1.5

600 Am. Pub. 100 100 100 +1.5

100 Am. Pub.

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SOVIETWORKLESS
NUMBERS GROW
For Over Year Increase Was
50,000 Monthly, Peasants
Drifting to City

MOSCOW, July 8 (Special Correspondence)—It is reported that the total number of unemployed in the Soviet Union on April 1, 1924, was 1,369,000. The number on Jan. 1, 1923 was 641,000 and unemployment had been increasing at the rate of approximately 50,000 a month for 15 months.

At first sight it seems paradoxical that unemployment should have increased during a period when Russian industry has been experiencing a slow, but on the whole steady, revival. The explanation may be found in the pressure of increasing population and the development of another class which Kamanoff recently described as "pushed out by the village and not taken in the city." This is the class of very poor peasants, who being unable for lack of horses and machinery to till the land allotted to them by the state, drift into the cities and towns and fail to find work there because of the prevalent industrial depression. Office workers and intellectuals have also been hard hit by the retrenchments which have been undertaken in various Government services.

The report declares that 25 per cent of the unemployed are registered as industrial workers, and that 23 per cent of the total number are receiving assistance.

Figures for April show that production in the Donets Basin, Russia's great coal center, experienced a sharp decline, as compared with February and March. During those two months production averaged about 1,000,000 tons a month, a little less than half of the pre-war monthly average. The figures for April were only a little more than 750,000 tons.

At the same time it is announced that the production program for the year 1924-25 in the Donets Basin calls for a production of a little more than 9,000,000 tons. The decision has apparently been taken to go slowly on coal production until the country shows more capacity to absorb this form of mineral fuel.

The value of Russia's exports for six months from Oct. 1, 1923, to April 1, 1924, is announced as 235,256,000 rubles (about \$120,000,000). This exceeds the value of the exports for the whole preceding year, which amounted to 205,318,000 rubles.

The value of the Russian exports, according to commodities, is announced as follows: Grain, 17,579,000 rubles; furs, 23,883,000 rubles; lumber, 16,333,000 rubles; oil, 13,180,000 rubles; flax, 12,625,000 rubles. From these figures it may be seen that the future development and significance of Russia's export trade largely depends upon the increase of the grain shipments which constitute by far the largest item in the list of exports.

A recent leading article in Economic Life brings out the fact that high overhead costs are a serious obstacle to the effective development of Russia's exports. This especially applies to the export of grain. Last fall the overhead cost in the export of rye amounted to 100 percent in comparison with the selling price of the product. The wheat overhead costs were 55 per cent.

Overhead charges in general, according to this article, are two or three times the corresponding pre-war charges. The writer urges a strenuous campaign to eliminate the waste and incompetence revealed in these overhead costs and thereby to make Russia's foreign trade more practicable and more profitable.

**GOVERNOR FAVORS
CHILD LABOR BAN**

By a State Correspondent
SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., July 28.—Floyd W. Richardson, Governor of California, urged prompt ratification of the proposed federal amendment prohibiting child labor in the United States. In a formal statement the Governor pledges his influence to obtain prompt passage of the amendment by the Legislature of California. His action fortifies sentiment in California favoring the amendment. The clubwomen of California are backing it as a unit.

Governor Richardson's statement in part follows:

"It is of vital importance that this humane measure should be ratified by the State of California. While California has ample laws to protect children, it will use every endeavor to assist the efforts of the Legislature who will ratify this progressive and humane piece of legislation."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, JULY 28, 1924

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

Mr. La Follette Must Speak

IT IS eminently fit and proper that the supporters of Senator La Follette, who as yet do not seem to have found a general name for their party, have announced that they will be first in the field with their campaign literature and their plan of strategy. They are the assassins outside the breastworks trying to get in. They have to break down the ramparts of the two old parties, and to turn the "mercenaries of old-line politics," as they doubtless would express it, out of power. Their bugles must always sound the charge.

"Certain of the battle cries which will rise from their vanguard have already been made public. They have denounced the money power in politics—although we note that this morning's papers point out that they are planning to have a campaign fund of at least \$8,000,000. They are determined "to bring the Government back to the control of the people"—a thoroughly admirable project, and one that only requires a majority of the people back of it to be put into effect. We warmly applaud the announcement that it is the attempt of the La Follettes—who we really wish would get a name for their party—to attempt to bring out the 60 per cent stay-at-home vote, to which the Monitor has already more than once referred. The recognition of Russia, the Government ownership of railroads and other public utilities, the extension of the initiative, referendum and recall, and the enactment of an efficient corrupt practices law, are all public issues on which Senator La Follette and his supporters have already expressed themselves in no ambiguous terms.

But from the catalog of wrongs to be righted, things to be done and issues to be discussed, one is missing. Up to the present moment we have seen no specific statement on the part either of Senator La Follette himself, or of any of his authorized spokesmen, as to the position which he and his followers will take on the question of prohibition. On that issue the American electorate is very much awake. It is fair to say that upon it the voters are very decidedly divided. The Monitor has no desire to underestimate the strength of the anti-prohibition movement, backed as it is by a very definite financial interest hoping to restore the trade in liquor to its former highly profitable state. We believe that the vast majority of American voters favor the prohibition policy, and the enforcement of the Volstead Act with ever-increasing efficiency. As yet it is not apparent whether in his presidential campaign Senator La Follette purposes committing his political fortunes to the side of the wets or of the drys.

His past record classes him apparently with the forces of liquor. At the present moment he is the only candidate for the Presidency to whom the wets can turn with confidence. President Coolidge is widely known as being not merely politically but personally dry. About the personal convictions of the Democratic nominee there seems still to be a measure of doubt; but so far as his political record is concerned, it is clean. His party in convention at New York repudiated emphatically the standard bearer of the wet forces.

In this contingency it is obviously the duty of Senator La Follette to declare himself frankly and unequivocally on this issue. He has never lacked courage; he should not lack it at this point. While it would be undoubtedly a blow to great numbers of sincere progressives, who are willing to overlook many things in the La Follette record on account of other good things for which he stands, to discover in him an advocate of the return to power of the liquor interests in the country, it is better that they should know it at the outset than discover it belatedly.

It is promised that the Wisconsin Senator will not be a silent candidate, and that his first utterance may be expected ahead of the proclamations by the other presidential nominees. We hope that in this first speech he will find space to declare explicitly whether he stands for respect for the Eighteenth Amendment, against all efforts for its repeal, and definitely in favor of the literal enforcement of the Volstead Act.

Industrial Sentiment Improving

CRAIN, cotton, stocks and bonds and the foreign exchanges now are selling in the United States at approximately their best prices of the year 1924. Moreover, while business in many lines has recorded little, if any, improvement, there is no questioning the fact that industrial and financial sentiment has improved in direct ratio as securities and commodities have advanced. The situation is peculiar in that these favorite, and usually dependable, barometers are so far ahead of actual conditions.

Some of the improvement which has been recorded must, of course, be attributed to the country's comfortable money position, a situation built up in progressive fashion by light demands for industrial funds and the continued inflow of gold. Some of it is due to the fact that crops this fall will not be bumper ones, because of adverse weather conditions. Some of it may be credited to optimistic sentiment regarding the outcome of the European conference on reparations, in which Americans are taking so prominent a part, while finally, a part, at least, comes from the fact that exist-

ing supplies of goods are not large and that buyers have been forced to the expediency of replenishing their stocks.

Possibly it may be said, although actual and definite confirmation is not yet at hand, that "the corner has been turned" in business and industry, just as it has definitely been turned in stocks and in commodities. Still, forward bookings in iron and steel are only 40 to 45 per cent of capacity, and the largest of the "independent" steel manufacturing companies was obliged to pass its common stock dividend last week. Railroad traffic maintains a steady pace at about 10 per cent below that period of last year, with a corresponding decline in earnings, while in many other barometric directions there has been no perceptible stirring from midsummer lethargy.

The theory is presented in many responsible banking quarters that new buying, particularly new forward buying, will develop rapidly, when it does finally start. This is because existing supplies have been allowed to run low. It is of record that the industrial situation has shifted overnight from a "buyers' market" to a "sellers' market." At any rate, and whether such a shift is on the financial and business horizon, it is of record that sellers no longer are in a sacrificial mood, and that in a few important directions price advances established of late have been the result of the insistence of buyers for early delivery.

There is ample basis in the Nation's fundamentals for just such a swift recovery to normal as occurred in some previous years of its history, notably in 1908 and 1921. The United States is confronted by a condition of easy money unprecedented since the war; by high prices for its "money crops"; by rising security prices and by the approach of the season when trade activity is usually most pronounced. It may be that an early settlement of the foreign problem, by the adoption of the Dawes plan, or a clearing of the political air at home, or both developments, will release the mainspring which has kept active buying of all kinds in check since early spring.

The Italian Leopard Spots

UNDER the pressure of an Opposition that has grown remarkably in boldness since the complicity of several prominent Fascists in the disappearance of the Socialist Deputy Matteotti was discovered, Signor Benito Mussolini, the Italian Dictator, has attempted to improve his shattered position, first, by reorganizing his broken-up ministry, and, secondly, by announcing a reform program for the rank and file of his following. Will he succeed in changing the outstanding traits of the movement that two years ago carried him to the highest pinnacle of power?

Whether he does or not, it is manifest that he feels on the defensive and that he realizes the weakness of his support. Founded on violence and carried on by illegal methods, the Fascist organization must logically either abdicate or plunge the country into civil strife. Applying the "constitutional" whitewash will not change the leopard's spots. Even now the leader will not allow the Fascist militia, which is in effect his personal guard, to become incorporated into the army, and thus be made amenable to the orders of whoever may be at the head of the Government. Evidently he does not trust his position without these armed cohorts.

For the time being he will be content with a "purging" process. The Fascist ranks are to elect new members of the directorate in place of those involved in the Matteotti affair, but what river can rise higher than its source? Will the new men be any "purer" than those now discredited? The ranks themselves are to be "strictly revised." Will that mean the exclusion of all those who have committed illegal acts, and, if so, how many will be left? Count Sforza, formerly Foreign Minister, recently recited in the Chamber of Deputies a long list of members of that body who have been beaten and abused, whose homes have been wrecked, etc. And if members of Parliament have not been immune, what about private citizens? But greater discipline is to be instituted from now on. The Fascist leaders themselves are to be made amenable to a special "Court of Discipline," presided over by a non-Fascist. If this is done, will not Signor Mussolini himself have abdicated?

"All personal governments are weak," writes Guglielmo Ferrero, the eminent Italian historian, in the postscript to his book, "Four Years of Fascism," "and their weakness is greater in proportion as their legitimacy is the more doubtful and open to challenge. . . . The dictatorship of Mussolini will be exceedingly weak. Like all dictators, Mussolini will, in turn, be bound and gagged and betrayed by his own people, by his most faithful friends, by his most ardent admirers, by his ministers and officials. . . . To be responsible for everything and at the same time impotent—this, in the modern bureaucratic state, is the punishment of those who dream of dictatorship." Written before the Matteotti scandal began to rock all Italy, this sounds like a prophecy come true.

As to how the recent elections were won by terrorism, the statement of Signor Ferrero ought to convince even those who have been inclined to watch the progress of Fascism through rose-colored spectacles. In his new program outlined before the Grand Fascist Council, Signor Mussolini recommends the "intensification of the Fascist trade-union activities." In other words, he sees the need of winning over the working classes, which hold the majority of votes, and on which any truly

democratic regime must be based. If he wants to convince the world of his sincerity and "purity of spirit," and his desire to make his party truly legal and constitutional, he ought to install a new election at which all parties shall have an equal chance.

Architects and Artists

THERE may be little in a name, but there is often a great deal in a title, a fact understood by Mr. George Drysdale, director of the School of Architecture at Birmingham, England, when he recently read a paper at a meeting in that town. "Why Are Architects So Seldom Artists; or, Why Are Architects Not Always Artists?" was his title, and he knew what he was about when he chose it, for it is one sure to arrest attention and start the controversy that clears the air.

We rarely walk through the streets of a town or drive along country roads without asking ourselves the same question, at least semiconsciously. We see houses that are well built and skyscrapers that would not stand so securely unless learnedly designed. But it is the exception when either houses or skyscrapers move us by their beauty or awaken in us the keen pleasure we have in looking at a beautiful painting or listening to fine music; and we are not crying for the moon, not asking for the impossible, when we hope for the same pleasure from our modern buildings.

If we feel it before the Parthenon as before Wren's dome in London, in Chartres Cathedral as in St. Mark's at Venice; if a row of old timbered cottages in an English village, a simple inn in a French town, a chance doorway in a Spanish street, a Colonial house so far spared by the vandal will give it to us, why should we not expect it as a right from the building of the architect of today who has inherited the great traditions of the ages? And yet there is no use denying that, well equipped as he is, thorough as is the course of study through which he must now pass, his work does not often stir within us that sense of beauty which it is one of the chief ends of art to satisfy.

Mr. Drysdale explains the handicaps to the modern architect, of busy governing bodies and nagging by-laws, of hurry and economy, of competitions from which conventions grow. He sums up the difficulties, neatly tabulating them under the twelve chief points. But he suggests better the answer to his question when, in a few words, he says where the amateur wants sensation, the artist seeks emotion.

For, argue ingeniously as we may, it is this mysterious emotion, or genius, or the many things it can be and has been called, that is the very spirit of art, and without it the architect works in vain and only by courtesy can be called artist. It would be more to the purpose to consider what is wrong in the conditions of our modern life, civilized as we think it, that there should be so many architects, or, for that matter, so many painters, sculptors, engravers, and so few artists.

Editorial Notes

There has recently been produced a motion picture entitled "Trailing African Wild Animals," which is the fruit of two years' effort on the part of its photographers. Marvelous pictures were taken, to obtain some of which the utmost ingenuity was expended, and hundreds of miles were traveled on foot through forest, desert and volcanic waste. Thus a film was obtained which is in a class by itself. Not content with this, however, it was thought necessary, apparently, to project some "excitement" into certain parts, with the result that a number of the pictures show the animals so infuriated that for the safety of the "hunters" they were shot. Then, too, in one instance a rhinoceros is put into action by a shot at the base of his horn. It is the civilization of the twentieth century such that instructive pictures of this nature need these distasteful accompaniments to make them appeal to the popular taste?

Although the origin of the name Oslo, by which after Jan. 1, 1925, Christiania is to be designated, is not definitely known, it is certain that it dates back, as the name of a city near the present Norwegian capital, many hundred years. Tradition, in fact, puts the year of its founding as 1048, and though this probably antedates the actual event, many facts are known concerning the city during the Middle Ages. It was, however, burned in 1624, after which its citizens were removed to the other side of the Bjoerken, and "Christiania" was built there by King Christian IV. But this change of residence did not deprive them of their ancient privileges, and when, more than 200 years later, the boundaries of Christiania were enlarged, the old Oslo was incorporated in the city. In 1890 the Oslo Court of Assizes was instituted, and in 1920 the Bishopric of Oslo.

As the Boston Herald says, the word "science," recently coined by David Starr Jordan to designate "shadow-wisdom"—that is, a display of superficial knowledge not derived from tested and verified human experience—"smells of the stamping mill." Yet there may be some points in its favor, and perhaps it is somewhat more readily analyzed than sciolism, which means much the same. But even if it is, this is a reason for coining a new word? If everyone who does not like the looks, or the sound, of a recognized word were to decide to substitute his own concoction for it, an approximation to a repetition of the conditions surrounding the Tower of Babel might soon be expected.

Across the Desert by Automobile

One of the sights of Bagdad is the weekly departure of the desert caravan.

A caravan—but where are the camels? Vanished into the limbo of the past. In recent months they have been superseded by a long line of motor cars. Sometimes as many as ten, never less than two, automobiles go together across the vast sands that stretch from the Tigris to the Mediterranean.

Our caravan set forth at noon on the last Monday in May. Already the heat at that hour was intense.

"Insh'Allah!" (Praise be to Allah!) I said. "We shall be in Belrus Wednesday night."

"Insh'Allah!" added Abdul, my Arab servant. And sometimes when we sped over the level sands at 85 miles an hour, I schooled the pious Moslem exclamation—"Allah willing!"

Allah favored, and we came at sunset to the Euphrates. The ark which was to carry us across to Ramadi disengaged its passengers, which tinkled, whinnied, baa-ed and bleated as they were driven by Bedouin shepherds. Like a pastoral picture from the ancient world, past the moderation of our cars.

In the khan at Ramadi the immortal life of an inn on the edge of the desert went forward. We slept upon the flat roof. The stars, brilliant as when the Chaldean astrologers gazed at them here, shone down into the dim quadrangle of the inn. A balcony ran round the four stories of the upper story, of which the rooms were crowded. Here and there through a square of illumination one glimpsed an interior of the East. The balcony itself was strewed with sleepers, darkly outlined upon Oriental rugs and cushions. An Arab servant threaded his way among them by the light of a lantern. There the scene had changed but little since it was written. "They words shall be a lamp unto my feet." But below, in the courtyard, one emerged into the twentieth century. Shadowy tall figures in flowing robes were reloading our luggage van. This was the first time that motor vans had been used to transport the trunks of travelers across the desert. Hitherto trunks had to go round by the sea, while valises were strapped to the automobile.

We breakfasted by lamplight on chipatiss and a mixture of honey and sesame seed, and at 3 o'clock were again on the move. At sunrise Hit loomed. At the head of navigation on the Euphrates, the hoary city rises on the remains of buried cities, standing above the gray plain on a gray mound topped by a lofty minaret. Among the fringe of palms at the river's edge hung black smoke sent up by the primitive furnaces fed with the bitumen for which the springs of Hit have been famous since ancient times southward the ass-holds used in building the walls of great Babylon.

At the Khan Arab tea, heavily sweetened, was served in istikas (tiny glasses). This was our only halal to obtain drink. Indeed, one of the disillusionments of this trip was that in which I reluctantly relinquished an oasis in exchange for a canvas bag. This bag, or chargal, filled with water, hung at the side of the motor. The wind created by the movement causes rapid evaporation so that the water was almost icy cold.

With these portable oases, huge petrolium, warthog trunks, camels, golf sticks, and other accoutrements of up-to-the-minute travel, our cavalcade presented a strange contrast to this city which since remote times has been the starting point for the camel-post to Damascus.

On the 300-mile journey across the inner desert, from Hit to Palmyra, we traversed Queen Zenobia's high-

LETTERS to the EDITOR

From the Chief of Chaplains
To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

I am delighted with the outcome of the poll that you have taken relative to the plan to influence world peace by causing all property as well as manpower to be mobilized equally in the event of the declaration of war.

It is a trite saying but worthy of repetition that the men who make wars do not fight wars. Perhaps President Harding had this in mind in his inaugural address when he said:

"There is something inherently wrong, something out of accord with the ideals of representative democracy when one portion of our citizenship turns its activity to private gain amid defensive war, while another is fighting, sacrificing, or dying for the Nation's preservation."

I am one of those who are rejoicing in the action of your paper in bringing this matter so squarely to the attention of the people of our country. Soldiers above all others are yearning for a sane program of preparedness for peace. You are advocating one of the finest measures toward the accomplishment of this end.

JOHN T. AXTON,
Chief of Chaplains.
Washington, D. C.

"What of the Non-Voters?"

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

In your leading editorial in the Monitor of July 14, entitled, "What of the Non-Voters?" is much food for thought. I believe that the great majority of the non-voters are such because they wish to exempt themselves from doing jury duty. In order to accomplish this end, they keep the names of the so-called "other wheel" from which names are drawn to serve on juries. This is accomplished by not registering to vote in the primaries.

What is the remedy? My opinion is that not registering should be considered an offense, severely punishable. You may be sure there would be plenty of voters who would vote after they had once been compelled by law to register in the primaries.

H. B. DAVIS.

55 West Ontario Street, Chicago, Ill.

the starlit sands materialized, however, into something quite other than a camel. With age-old Arab hospitality, the Sheik of Palmyra had come out to meet us. But not upon a dromedary, nor a camel, nor a French motor car!

The Sheik had fitted up his guest room in what he apparently believed to be the European style—with four bedsteads! I flung myself upon one. Soon under closing eyelids, the courtyard without slowly transformed itself into the sumptuous splendor of the courts of Asia, amid which moved the beautiful figure of Zenobia, Queen of the East, extending her arms over Syria and Arabia and Egypt, darling at last to raise Palmyra to a dazzling position as the rival of Rome.

The reverberation of ancient fames was drowned by summons to supper. The meal was laid out in the cool darkness of the courtyard, which was crowded with motors. One of them was so turned that its lamp sent a streamer of illumination across the dimness of our supper-table.

At dawn an Arab urchin who spoke French conducted us through Palmyra. The ruined city in the heart of the desert extends over several miles. Seen through majestic arch or colonnade, or beyond the towering walls of palace and temple, down the long street of five columns that crosses the city, the vista is everywhere closed by the silent sands that sweep to the horizon—a spectacle more impressive, perhaps, than when the city, in its pride and magnificence, displayed the riches and power of the Palmyrene kings.

Damascus was reached in time for

lunch, and, crossing the snow-capped mountains of Lebanon, we dined late in Beirut. In less than three days we had encompassed by motor the journey that until but lately occupied three weeks.

E. D.

aim at the suppression of alcoholic excess, gambling, and other social evils; that dwellings should be provided in garden cities and urban communities at low rentals and under satisfactory conditions, and that institutions should be encouraged, having for their object the improvement of the workers' domestic, economic, and family life (gardens, allotments, poultry keeping, etc.); the development of physical well-being by games and sports, and the extension of education through libraries, reading rooms, lectures, technical and educational courses, etc.

While suggesting that subventions should be given for these objects, it was recommended that care should be taken at the same time to avoid encroachment on the liberty of those for whom such institutions were intended. For the purpose of organizing spare-time occupations it was recommended that each member should consider the possibility of promoting the formation of district or local committees composed of representatives of the public authorities, employers' and workers' organizations, and of co-operative organizations, the activities of the various institutions set up.

Concerning the second item on the agenda—equality of treatment of national and foreign workers as regards workers' compensation for accidents—the committee composed of 12 representatives from each country, all sent by the governments but representing respectively the Government itself, the Employers' organizations and the workers' organizations. The composition and strength of the delegations varied, some having strong force of technical advisers accompanying each delegate. In this way the British delegation numbers 29, the French 15, the German 12, the Belgian and German each 11, while some of the smaller and more distant countries, such as Guatemala, Panama and Uruguay, sent a government delegate only.

The other two subjects under debate gave rise to prolonged argument, which committee aided in the conference. While the form in which item three was framed in the agenda suggested a dry discussion, it was in point of fact far from being so. The discussion turned on the situation in the glass-making industry. It appeared that in all its branches, and particularly in regard to glass used for windows, glass-making is making rapid technical advances. It is, so to speak, at the turning point of